

Administration Report
of the
Manipar State
for the year
1943 - 1944

By E. F. Liddall I. C. S.

President Manipar State.
Narbar.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MANIPUR STATE



1943-44

By E. F. LYDALL, I. C. S.,
President, Manipur State Darbar.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1943-44

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PART I

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

CHAPTER I — INTRODUCTION

GENERAL.



Lying on the borders of Assam and Burma, the Manipur State covers an area of 8,638 square miles, some 700 of which form the central valley inhabited for the greater part by Meiteis. The northern half is mostly paddy land and contains Imphal, the State capital, with a peacetime population of over one lakh. The southern half is for the most part lakes and marshes. The valley is about 2,600 feet above sea-level with drainage from north to south. All round are some 7,938 square miles of hills rising to nearly 10,000 feet above sea-level, and inhabited by Nagas, Kukis and other hill-tribes. The two main rivers, the Imphal (or Manipur) and the Barak, flow respectively into the Chindwin and the Brahmaputra. Statements of temperature and rainfall are given as Appendices II and III.

According to the 1941 census, the population of the State was 5,12,127. Of this number, 3,43,694 lived in the Valley, 1,68,133 in the Hills and 3,139 in Jiribam. The population of Imphal numbered 1,10,947.

MANIPUR AND THE WAR.

No Administration Reports are being published for the years 1941-42 and 1942-43, the records for this period being, owing to the war, incomplete. The main events of these years are, however, included in the present report.

In January 1941, a rumour circulated in Imphal according to which it was foretold in the "Purans" that the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 would be years of trouble in Manipur. Many people would do wrong and the *Proja* would suffer much. All was expected to be well again in 1942. The first part of this prophesy turned out to be very much truer than the second. The "Women's War" had disturbed the peace of Imphal in 1939-40, but all the women had returned to the main bazar in the British Reserve by February 1941. The second half of the year 1941, however, saw the abdication in September and the death in November of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Churachand Singh. Then in December Japan entered the war.

This last event was at first taken quietly in Manipur, no one realising how soon the enemy would reach the frontiers of the State. A black-out was imposed in Imphal and much interest was aroused when the

plan to build a road into Burma through Pallel and Tamu became public property. There was a bad harvest at a time when a good harvest was most needed.

In January and February 1942, refugees began to arrive in their hundreds from Burma and were housed on their way through in a camp five or six miles north of Imphal. Many were fed by Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani. Foreign merchants started removing their families and then themselves departed in large numbers.

By April an acute shortage of transport had developed. Refugees, by now in their thousands, were unable to travel on to Dinapur and the camps overflowed. The price of rice rose from about Rs. 1/12/- to Rs. 7/- and then Rs. 10/- per maund and was extremely scarce, *atta*, *dal*, flour and sugar being almost unobtainable.

On May 10th and 16th there were air-raids on Imphal; in the first, bombs fell on the Assam Rifles lines and in the second, in the area of the Residency and the Bazar. The front of the Residency was damaged by a near miss and a bomb landed on the main gate of the Jail and demolished it. As a result of the first raid, the civil administration of the State ceased to function. His Highness and the President, Mr. Sharpe, were away from Imphal, the latter with Mr. Duncan, Assistant to the Political Agent, being out beyond Ukhrul fetching in General Stilwell. For the rest, the State departments, the doctors, the clerical staff and the menials all fled to a safe distance. The Police, having failed to report for duty the next day, were suspended and all the convicts in the jail escaped. In the centre of Imphal, almost the only civilians remaining were a few pilferers and looters. This debacle was due to a belief that the Japanese were coming; Imphal had no anti-aircraft defences and all that the civilian population had seen were Japanese planes, a retreating army and a rabble of refugees.

Towards the end of the month conditions began to return to normal. His Highness was spending a part of each day in his Palace and many State servants, including some of the Civil Police, had reported for duty. The Darbar, however, remained for the time being in abeyance. Meanwhile large numbers of troops and followers were arriving and requisitioning houses in Imphal and elsewhere. This the Manipuris accepted with praise-worthy cheerfulness. Other arrivals were 5,000 Chinese soldiers and more and more refugees. These last often arrived in Manipur sadly exhausted, some having been sent on their way by the Japanese without food. In addition, the evacuation of the Burma army used up all the available transport.

In Imphal, the main bazar had been gutted after the second air-raid and the Women's bazar remained closed. Nevertheless, petty contractors were bringing in fish and fresh vegetables in considerable quantities and labour was returning to work on the road.

During the spring of 1942 there came into being the "V Force", an organisation which raised, with the help of the Assam Rifles, a force of guerrillas by distributing arms to Nagas and Kukis. They were also responsible for the formation of a screen of local scouts which was intended to intercept enemy agents attempting to infiltrate into India.

By July conditions had returned nearer to normal. Dacoity was diminishing, the worst "old lags" having been rounded up; the Treasury staff had returned and normal Treasury work had been resumed; and a number of civilian Lorries abandoned after the first air-raid had been salvaged and repaired, enabling the state to import small quantities of the most urgently needed commodities for sale in Imphal. Militarily also, the situation was stabilised. The Fourth Corps established its headquarters in Jorhat, later moving to Imphal, and for the next eighteen months activity was confined to patrolling along the Chindwin and in the Chin Hills. Throughout this period the main pre-occupation in Manipur was economic. The army was employing large numbers of labourers and paying them handsomely. In the Hills alone, it was estimated that in the autumn of 1942 the army was employing daily up to 5,000 impressed labourers and that another 6,500 were employed by contractors on military projects. Treasury transactions, which in peace-time had averaged about two lakhs of rupees a month, rose to between thirty and forty lakhs a month. At the same time, owing to the shortage of transport, imported articles on which this money might have been spent were practically non-existent. Inevitably the price of rice, on which all other prices hinged, started to soar and by August had reached Rs. 25/- per maund. State trading with the help of the patched-up lorries had some effect in the autumn; the price of Kerosene oil was forced down from Rs 50 - to Rs 25 per tin and that of rice sank to Rs 10/- per maund. In spite of this, however, rice was back at Rs 30/- per maund by March 1943, the harvest having again been poor. In April an attempt was made to fix the price at Rs 10/- per maund, but when this control was removed two months later the price rose to Rs 50 -.

On April 20th and 21st Imphal was bombed again, the main casualties being caused by a bomb which fell on a wedding party whose merry-making prevented them hearing the siren. On this occasion there was no panic, only the Kabui Naga sweepers running away. The State A. R. P., which had been organized to dovetail with the military P. A. D., functioned satisfactorily.

During the first eight months of the year under report, economic pre-occupations continued to predominate. Some effect was produced by a "Grow More Food" campaign carried out by leading State servants, and the Military Local Purchase Officers continued to buy large quantities of local produce. In the year October 1942 to September 1943, for instance, they bought 78,014 maunds of vegetables, 3,17,744 maunds of firewood, 31,77,426 lbs of milk, 6,22,343 lbs of fish, 26,963 maunds of potatoes, 1,31,940 eggs, 10,991 maunds of fruit, 11,435 maunds of charcoal and 82,322 ducks and chickens.

In August the State was importing paddy from Assam and selling it at Re. 1/- a seer and in September at fourteen annas. By November the market price had been brought down to Rs. 22/- per maund but in December yet another bad harvest sent it back to Rs. 35/-. State selling at eight annas a seer had no effect and was abandoned. An attempt to control the prices of fish, fruit and vegetables received no support either from the soldiery or from the civilian population as far as bazar sales were

concerned, though the Local Purchase Officers were able to buy from villagers at the controlled rates.

Another factor making for economic instability was that by the autumn of 1943, in Imphal alone some 8,000 homesteads containing over 20,000 buildings had been requisitioned for the army. The owners, including many state servants, had to "double up" with friends and relations in the surrounding countryside.

An attempt had meanwhile been made to combat inflation by urging Manipuris to buy War-bonds and Defence Savings Certificates. By January 1944, Rs. 2,00,000/- had been invested by contractors through the Treasury and more was promised on the occasion of the inauguration, during this month, of the Manipur State National War Front.

For the previous two years Imphal had been regarded as a main base for the coming invasion of Burma and in the spring of 1943, Wingate's first experiment in long-range penetration had used it as such. In March 1944 it suddenly had to be envisaged as the primary target of a Japanese attack. The roads and jeep-tracks which had been laboriously prepared for a British advance south and east greatly facilitated the Japanese advance north and west. The lessons of the previous Arakan campaign were hastily applied, and "boxes" or defended localities, were organised. The cantonment area of Imphal containing the Residency, the old Assam Rifles lines and the State offices was wired off and named the "Citadel" and a large area which included the Imphal air-strip and 1 Corps headquarters was cleared of civilians and christened the "Keep."

Then on March 16th, three complete Japanese divisions crossed the Chindwin at Homalin and Thaukdut and that day and the next there were air-raids on Imphal. A week later the enemy were in Ukhrul and they expected to enter Imphal on March 27th. At Sangshak they were held up by a mixed force of Nepali troops and a parachute battalion but two or three days later they were reported to be in the foothills east of Sawombung (mile 7 on the Ukhrul road) where their progress was stopped by the 23rd Indian Division. A further crossing of the Chindwin had also occurred further south and from this the Japanese advanced up the Kobo Valley to attack the 20th Indian Division, which was withdrawn towards Pallel. A similar policy of concentrating in the Imphal plain was adopted in the case of the 17th Indian Division which formed the garrison of Tiddim in the Chin Hills. Their return had been ordered as early as March 12th and they set off next day. Their withdrawal was harassed all the way by the Japanese 33 Division who repeatedly placed blocks across the road, but it was successfully completed with the help of the 23rd Division who, in spite of their commitments in the Ukhrul road area, sent troops to smash the final road blocks. On March 26th a curfew was imposed throughout the valley at the request of the military; on March 29th the road to Dimapur was cut by the Japanese 15th Division and the siege of Imphal had begun; and the next day the fall of Imphal itself was announced from Tokyo.

The behaviour of the Manipuris in the face of these whirlwind advances was in remarkable contrast to their behaviour in May 1942. Nobody ran away and except for the Ukhrul Sub-division which had

been overrun, all the departments of the State continued to function normally. During the second half of March the auction of State Fishery leases produced bids ten times those of peacetime, the bidders being quite undeterred by the presence of the Japanese some ten miles away. The case of the Pumlen Fishery well illustrates the state of Manipuri morale no less than that of Manipuri economy; in 1942, it had fetched Rs. 901/-, in 1943, Rs. 3,050/- was bid and in 1944 it went for Rs. 46,800/-.

But it was not long before the economic results of the Japanese incursion began to appear. Villages in the battle areas had to be evacuated at very short notice. By the beginning of April, there was a severe shortage of all imported goods, and cigarettes were almost unobtainable, though an occasional packet of ten Players found its way on to the market at Rs. 5/- or 6/-. The military supplies during the siege were, of course, brought in entirely by air and in order to conserve stocks some 50,000 "useless mouths"—pioneers, lorry drivers, etc. for whom there was now no employment—were sent out to India, partly by air and partly over the hill path through Tamenglong to Haflong.

Air transport had also helped to strengthen the defences of Imphal by flying in the 5th Indian Division, complete with its equipment, from Arakan. Their task was to hold and later push back the enemy advancing on Imphal from the north east and north west. The Japanese by this time held an arc some ten miles north of Imphal in the hills on both sides of the Dimapur road and across to the Pukhao road and had after a struggle, captured Kanglatongbi which had been lightly held by a handful of Assam Rifles and L of C troops. The enemy thus controlled the Dimapur road from Kanglatongbi to Mao (half way between Imphal and Dimapur) by the end of the first week in April and foraging parties approached to within six or seven miles of Imphal.

At the other end of the Valley, the 20th Division were firmly holding Pallel and the saddle half way to Tamu but the Japanese had established a troublesome road-block nearby at Tengnoupal. The fighting in this area produced another problem for the civil administration when lorry-loads of refugees from the hill villages in the battle areas were dumped in Imphal without warning and without food. A camp was improvised and they were looked after by the Burma Refugee Organization. A far more serious problem, however, arose a fortnight later when the brigade which had been holding a line a few miles south of Moirang on the Tiddim road was withdrawn to Bishenpur, 18 miles from Imphal. Some 25,000 villagers were given two days in which to move and a policy of denial was enforced in accordance with which any food they left behind (and owing to shortage of transport this was a considerable quantity) was burned.

During the second half of April there was sharp fighting with tanks and artillery at Bishenpur and in the Pallel area. In the hills west of the Valley enemy patrols were active. One party blew up the Irang bridge on the Bishenpur-Silchar track, another damaged the water works installations ten miles west of Imphal and a third cut the Tamenglong path at Haachong. It was here that the former President of the Darbar, Mr. T. A. Sharpe, had the misfortune to meet them. He had come

By the first week in May the enemy attacks on Pallel and Bishenpur had been definitely held and we had throughout maintained our garrison at Shuganu in the extreme south of the Valley. Patrol activity in the western hills subsided for a time but in the second half of May a roadblock was established at Buri Bazar, some 9 miles down the Tiddim road, behind the main body of the 17th Division who were holding Bishenpur. Nevertheless the situation on the whole was obviously improving and the economic reflection of this was unexpected. The price of rice, when there was a good prospect of its being seized by, or denied to, the enemy, had dropped to Rs. 25/- and near battle areas to much less. Returning confidence now combined with siege conditions to raise it to Rs. 50/-, Rs. 60/- and beyond. In spite of this, when the military sought to borrow paddy to feed the troops, on a promise of repayment in rice with interest after the raising of the siege, promises were received from villagers totalling over 10,000 maunds and a large proportion of this had in fact been collected when the opening of the road made further collection unnecessary.

Refugees from the hills continued to be deposited in Imphal and by the beginning of June they numbered over 1,000. Meanwhile in the hills wherever the Japanese went they seized any paddy they could find and killed all the livestock, paying when at all in Japanese Burma notes or occasionally in cleverly forged Rs 10/- British India notes. It was clear that in many parts of the hills and in the battle areas in the Valley—particularly from Bishenpur southwards—sheer starvation would soon be facing the inhabitants. This was represented to the Government of India who at the beginning of June very generously announced that they would be responsible for the rehabilitation of the distressed areas.

In June the centre of interest was once more the Dimapur road. In March the Japanese 31st Division had advanced on Kohima, being held up on the way at Kharasom by a battalion of the Assam Regiment, recruited in part from among Manipur State subjects. The siege of Kohima and its relief by the 33rd Indian Corps was followed by the gradually quickening advance of the 2nd Division down the road. The 5th Division had meanwhile pushed up from the Imphal end and when the two met at mile 109 on June 22nd the siege of Imphal was over. Rehabilitation was already in hand in the Mao area and was awaiting the ejection of the enemy to begin elsewhere also.

This ejection was first taken in hand in the Ukhrul area where the local hillmen had throughout been a thorn in the side of the Japanese of whom a preliminary count showed that they captured 79 and killed 95. Shortly before they left, the Japanese held meetings in the villages of Maipi and Khengoi at which a Japanese Officer told headmen:—"We came 5,000 strong but we have had 3,000 casualties. We are withdrawing to Mawlaik and will return in December. When we come we trusted Kukis and Nagas but they deceived us. Next time we come we will have no mercy on the civilian population".

The main threat to the Japanese position in Ukhrul came from the 23rd Infantry Brigade which, by arduous marches through the jungle from beyond Kohima, established themselves on the north, east and south of

the village. The 7th Division were sent in eastwards and the 20th Division north-eastwards to complete the work. Meanwhile the 23rd and part of the 2nd Divisions had been entrusted with the clearing of the road from Pallel to Tamu and the 5th Division had been sent to reinforce and later relieve the 17th Division at Bishenpur. Thence they would in the course of the next two months drive the Japanese down the Tiddim road and finally clear Manipur of the enemy.

RULING FAMILY.

On September 13th 1941, His late Highness Sir Churachand Singh completed fifty years on the *Gadi*. When still only a child, he had been made ruler by the Government of India in 1891 and in 1895 he was sent to the Mayo College at Ajmer, later spending some time with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. On May 15th 1907 he took over from the Political Agent the administration of the State, assisted by a Darbar consisting of one I. C. S. Officer as President and six Manipuri Members. At that time the State's normal revenue was about four lakhs compared with an estimated revenue of nearly seventy lakhs in the budget framed during the year under report.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, the Raja placed his services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King Emperor and in recognition of these services he was made a C. B. E. in 1917 and given the hereditary title of Maharaja. In 1934, he was made a K. C. S. I. In September 1939, His late Highness again placed the resources of his State at the King Emperor's disposal for the prosecution of the war, the Darbar, a year later, voting Rs. 85,000/- from the State funds as a gift to His Majesty's Government towards the purchase of aircraft.

In September 1941, after a 50 year's reign, His late Highness announced his intention to abdicate as he was suffering from tuberculosis, but before this could be arranged he had died in Nabadwip in November 1941.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharajkumar Bodhechandra Singh, who was born on July 24th 1908. His Highness and his brother Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh were both educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and visited England for six months in 1922. On June 18th 1941 His Highness took as his Maharani Iswari Debi, eldest daughter of Prince Ramaraja of Ramnagar (Champaran), a cousin of H. M. the King of Nepal. On March 1st 1944, His Highness married a Manipuri lady called Smi Kamalabati Devi as his second Rani.

After leaving the Raipur College, Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh studied at Allahabad University where he took his B. A. degree in 1934. He was later appointed a Darbar Member and during the year under report served as a lieutenant in the Assam Regiment.

His Highness spent 73 days on tour during the year, visiting Shuganu, Khordak, Leimapokpam, Mayang Imphal, Kakching, Lamlai, Ningthoukhong, Moirang, Torbung, Papan, Kharangpat and Arong. On June 17th 1943, His Highness left for Ramnagar, returning with Her Highness the Maharani six days later. On October 4th 1943, His Highness left to attend a meeting of the Chamber of Princes in Delhi, and returned on November 7th. During the year, His Highness received visits from the

Maharajas of Patiala, Gwalior and Faridkot and Major General Keran Shamsheer J. B. Rana:

On January 23rd 1944, His Highness convened an inaugural meeting of the National War Front in the Palace Darbar Hall. In his speech, His Highness urged the public to support the National War Front, outlined the progress of the war and praised public morale. Her Highness the Maharani made a similar appeal and denounced Axis aggression.

His Highness and the State suffered a sad bereavement with the death on August 6th 1943 of Maharajkumari Tombi Sana at Nabadwip. On February 14th 1944, His Highness's sister Maharajkumari Radha Pyari was married. On March 28th 1944, Her Highness the Maharani left for Ramnagar on His Highness's advice. During the year, Maharajkumari Binodini Devi passed the B. A. examination. ✓

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Mr. E. F. Lydall, I. C. S., of the Indian Political Service, was President of the Darbar during the year under report, having taken over charge from Mr. T. A. Sharpe, M. B. E., I. C. S., on May 23rd 1943. Until the end of 1943, the Administrative Darbar was in abeyance, its functions being discharged by the President. On January 2nd 1944, however, the Darbar was reconstituted, Sjt. Waikhom Chaoba being added to the existing five members, namely Sjt. R. K. Bhaskor, Sjt. M. K. Priyabrata (absent on active service), Sjt. S. Somorendra, Sjt. L. M. Iboongohal and Sjt. S. Nodiachand. A month later, Sjt. R. K. Bhaskor, Sjt. S. Somorendra and Sjt. L. M. Iboongohal were transferred to the newly constituted Chief Court, their places being taken by Sjt. W. Yumjao Singh, Sjt. A. Iboongotomcha and Qazi Waliullah, the last-named officiating for Sjt. M. K. Priyabrata.

To help the President with the extra work entailed by the State being an operational area, the post of Assistant P. M. S. D. (State Office) had been created, the expense being borne by Government. This post was held during the year by Sjt. W. Chaoba until January 2nd 1944, then by Qazi Waliullah until February 1st and thereafter for the rest of the year by Sjt. Th. Birahari, previously His Highness's Private Secretary.

During the year the Administrative Darbar held 23 meetings. A list of British Indian acts, rules and ordinances introduced into the state between 1.7.41 and 30.6.44 is given as Appendix LIII.

Hill Administration at the beginning of the year was in charge of Mr. R. H. Shaw, A. C. S., (Tamenglong subdivision), Mr. M. E. A. Young, A. C. S., (Ukhrul Subdivision) and Sjt. Th. Pushkor Singh (Sadar Subdivision). On October 23rd 1943, Mr. R. H. Shaw left Tamenglong to relieve Mr. M. E. A. Young at Ukhrul. Mr. Young then took over at Tamenglong on November 10th 1943.

Appendix I gives a list of high State officials. Distinguished visitors to the State included the Maharajas of Gwalior, Patiala, Faridkot and Tehri Garhwal, H. E. Major General Kernon Sham Shere J. B. Rana of Nepal, the Right Reverend George Hubback, Bishop of Assam, R.C.R. Cumming Esq, C. I. E., J. P., I. P., Inspector General of Police, Assam, Colonel H. E. Shortt, C. I. E., M. D., I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, Krishna Prasada Esq, C. I. E., J. P., I. C. S., Post Master General, Bengal, S. A. Majid Esq, Additional Post Master General, Assam, W. H. Shooberth Esq, I. C. S., Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, R. C. Woodford Esq, Director of Agriculture, Assam, the Honble Sir Sultan Ahmad, Member of the Viceroy's Council for Information and Broadcasting, Wing Commander A. H. S. Steele-Perkins, D. B. E., Area Advisor, Civil Defence, Assam, J. E. Reid Esq, I. P., Director of Civil Defence, Assam, Dr. N. L. Bor, D. Sc., I. F. S., Director, Burma Refugee Organization, C. R. Pawsey Esq, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, Miss Vera Lynn and N. Coward Esq, Entertainers.

Distinguished Members of the armed forces who visited Manipur included Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., D. S. O., A. D. C., Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, Sir George Giffard, G. C. E., D. S. O., A. D. C., G. O. C-in-C, 11th Army Group, Lieutenant-General Sir William Slim, K. C. B., D. S. O., M. C., Commander, 14th Army, Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Scoones, K. B. E., C. S. I., O. B. E., D. S. O., M. C., Commander, 4th Corps, Lieutenant-General Sir Montague Stopford, K. B. E., C. B., D. S. O., M. C., Commander, 33rd Indian Corps, Major General Wingate, Commander, "Chindits," Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, K. C. B., D. S. O., C. F. C., Air C-in-C, South East Asia, Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, Commander, 3rd Tactical Air Force, and General Mutaguchi, Japanese Commander-in-Chief.

LAND REVENUE.

Sjt. R. K. Setu Singh, B. A., Sub-Deputy Collector, was Land Revenue Officer throughout the year and Sjt. Profulla Chandra Chatterjee, B. A., Sub-Deputy Collector, was Land Settlement Officer from 11th November 1943. The charge of the Office was common to both Officers but its management was entrusted to the Land Settlement Officer.

Sjt. Ch. Lala Singh, B. A., was appointed Assistant Sub-Deputy Collector on 11-4-44.

The field staff remained at 5 Kanungoes and 31 Amins. In addition to their ordinary duties they were engaged in measurement of houses occupied by the military and the assessment of rental thereon.

The Rental staff, which had been created to assess rental payments on houses occupied by the military in the Imphal area, remained at 8 mins and one officer. Sjt. H. Birahari Singh, B. A., A. P. M. S. D., held charge of the rental office. This office also assessed damage to property for which compensation was claimed from the military. Outside the Imphal area, assessment of rentals was done by the Land Records office. Rental payments were made by the President of the Darbar.

In the Daryabadi survey 6,098 Bighas (2,015·867 acres) of land were measured; 5,67,655 Bighas (1,87,654·545 acres) of land were already under rayotwari settlement.

The collection staff remained unchanged at 5 lakpas, 5 clerks, 25 mohorriis and 43 peons. A temporary staff of 10 mohorriis and 25 peons was engaged to assist in the collection of land revenue arrears.

There was no change in the rates of assessment. The percentage of current revenue collection in the valley during the year was 72·524. Receipts, excluding Rs. 1,817 credited after the year closed, totalled Rs. 5,02,420 and comprised Rs. 1,26,708 of arrear demand and Rs. 3,75,712 of the current demand, Rs. 49,319 of arrear demand and Rs. 12,239 of the current demand being remitted as irrecoverable and a further Rs. 14,629 on account of damage to crops by flood. Remissions thus totalled Rs. 76,187.

Sale cases in respect of 58,505 defaulting estates were instituted in order to realize Rs. 1,28,431. Of this amount, Rs. 52,031 was realized before the date of sale and Rs. 16,978 by sale, Rs. 10,643 being remitted as irrecoverable. During the year sale cases in respect of 41,597 estates were disposed of and cases in respect of 19,908 estates remained pending. Land settlement cases for disposal numbered 24,761. Of these 8,072 were finished and 16,689 remained pending. The figures of case work are given in Appendices IV, VI and VII and of Land revenue collection in Appendix XI. Appendices IX and X give the figures of cases filed in the Court of the President and in His Highness's Revisional Court.

In Jiribam the post of Mouzadar was held throughout the year by Sjt. Arambam Ibungohal Singh, Appendices V, VIII and XII give the figures of civil cases, sale cases and revenue collection in Jiribam.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

STATE MILITARY POLICE.

In the year under report Mr. L. T. Wilson, I. P., held charge of the S. M. P. department up to 23. 11. 43 and Mr. T. V. Clark, I. P., held command from 24. 11. 44 to the end of the year.

Sjt. Salam Kharaba Singh remained Subedar of the S. M. P. throughout the year

The strength and details of the force are shown in Appendix XIII.

The total cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 43,908/14/3.

The main duty entrusted to the State Military Police during the year was the guarding of the Palace when the Japanese approached to within a few miles of Imphal. The Palace Compound was then formed into a "box" or defended locality, manned by the State Military Police.

CIVIL POLICE.

Mr. L. T. Wilson, I. P., Superintendent of Police, Manipur State, held charge of the Civil Police Department until 23-11-43 when he was succeeded by Mr. T. V. Clark, I. P. who held charge until the end of the

year. Mr. Wilson had succeeded Mr. E. E. Hughes. Hughes I. P., the President, Mr. T. A. Sharpe, holding charge in between, from 11-7-42 until 27-9-42. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Clark were Burma Police Officers lent to the State as a temporary measure.

The sanctioned strength of the force was 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Asst. Sub-Inspectors, 1 Station Writer and Pound Keeper and 67 Constables. There were over and above the sanctioned strength, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Asst. Sub-Inspectors and 4 Literate Constables who were employed temporarily throughout the year to cope with the increased crime that had prevailed in the valley since the first bombing. Besides, the services of 4 Temporary Asst. Sub-Inspectors and 4 Temporary Constables were entertained with effect from 10-2-44 to carry out duties concerning the control of the prices of food stuffs and measures against profiteering and hoarding.

There were also 238 village chowkidars (10 of them in the Jiri valley) giving a ratio of police, including chowkidars, to population of one to 1094.95. In addition to the police stations—one at Imphal and another at Jiribam, a third police station was opened at Wangjing from 24-11-43, but was later shifted to Thoubal. These police stations took up all cognizable cases in the Manipur and Jiri Valleys.

Of the total cost of the force namely Rs. 1,16,841-11-6, a sum of Rs. 75,535-10-0 was spent on Establishment Pay, Rs. 4,246-10-6 on contingencies, Rs. 4,541-4-0 on Travelling Allowance, Rs. 25,753-8-0 on the cost of concession rice and Rs. 6,765-11-0 on pay of Temporary Establishment.

Particulars of crimes committed and of the working of the Civil Police during the year are given in Appendices XIV and XV respectively.

In 1942, the flow of refugees from Burma and the extension of the war to the frontiers of Manipur caused considerable upheaval in the State and threw extra responsibilities on the police. The outstanding events were the two bombing raids in Imphal on 10th and 16th May 1942. After the first raid most of the force deserted their posts and the Superintendent was forced to issue an order on 11th May suspending the functions of the police. After the raids there was much looting in Imphal Town and for some time afterwards a state of lawlessness and disorder prevailed all over the valley. A number of dangerous criminals escaped from the jail during the second raid and these with other bad characters started committing dacoity over a wide area. The army rendered great assistance in rounding up these dacoits and escaped prisoners. The police force was eventually got together again on 27th May, but was greatly handicapped owing to both the Civil and State Military Police buildings having been taken over by the army.

On the reconstitution of the force after its breakdown at the time of the bombing, the outposts at Mao, Sengmai and Pallel were abolished. The outpost at Jiribam was converted into a police station and continued to deal with crime in the Jiri Valley. A temporary post was also established at Bishenpur to assist the military authorities in checking travellers on the Cachar-Bishenpur Road.

At the beginning of the year the S. P.'s office and P. S. were both accommodated in the I. P.'s house at Kwakeithel but in January 1943 the police station was recovered from the army and the S. P.'s office was

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moved to the military police quarter guard building. The need for proper quarters for the Civil Police was still greatly felt especially as more requisitioning of houses by the army necessitated officers living farther and farther away from Headquarters.

Though there was a reduction in dacoity and robbery, crime especially theft and housebreaking increased steadily. This was due to (1) economic conditions and the price of rice which reached Rs. 45/- per maund, (II) the turning of large numbers of Manipuris out of their houses which were requisitioned by the army, (III) the unusually large amounts of money in possession of many people owing to the large increase in wages (IV) inadequate staff to deal with the volume of crime. Increases to the strength were sanctioned in September 1942 and May 1943 and with these increases crime was gradually being brought under control.

The Civil Police carried out their duties satisfactorily at the time of the two air raids on Imphal in April 1943. The presence of numbers of troops threw a lot of extra duties on the Civil Police especially in connection with the clearing of ranges for field firing. Men were attached to various Military Headquarters, Field Security Sections etc to assist local commanders in dealing with Manipuris. A motor patrol was also started on the road between Mao and Pallel to control movements of civilians.

During the Japanese incursion in 1944, the Civil Police did excellent work and more than recovered the reputation they had forfeited in 1942. The eviction of civilians from battle areas at short notice, sometimes under fire from the Japanese, was carried out efficiently and without complaint. Many Members of the force also did good work with military units. Altogether the Manipur Police can be proud of the part it played in those critical days.

JUDICIAL

During the year under report Sjt. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh held the charge of the department, except for one month i. e. from 8. 11. 43 to 7. 12. 43 when he was on leave and Sjt. S. Somorendra Singh was in charge.

Under Order No. 21 P. of 1944 passed by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, a Chief Court was started from 1. 2. 44 with Sjt. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh as Provisional Chairman and Sjt. S. Somorendra Singh, B. A. and Sjt. L. Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., as Assistant Judges. The original and appellate civil, criminal and other Judicial powers of the Judicial Member and the Darbar were transferred to this court. It became the only appellate court in Manipur. and all applications to H. H. are now received by the C. C. for being registered and forwarded to H. H. Consequently the work of this court, both appellate and original has increased greatly. A clerk and a chaprassi of the Cheirap Court were transferred to this Court but still more hands are needed in its office to cope with the work, so proposals for increasing the numbers of clerks and chaprassis are under consideration. In other courts the number of the officials remained unchanged.

As in the last year there was some disturbance of work and material loss to the Department owing to enemy action.

Details are given below :—

1. Sawombung Panchayet—It was closed from about 18. 4. 44. and reopened on 7. 7. 44. It lost nearly all the records and furniture as the Court room was suddenly occupied by the Military. It had to sit in private houses for some months. The Court-room was considerably damaged.
2. Bishnupur Panchayet—It remained closed from 20. 4. 44. and reopened on 7. 8. 44. Due to enemy action it lost all the furniture, office records and the court-house was destroyed. It is at present working in a temporary shed covered with tarpaulin.
3. Moirang Panchayet—It closed on 21. 4. 44. and reopened on 7. 7. 44. It lost every thing except the court-house which was also damaged.
4. Nambol Panchayet—It lost all the furniture and official records.
5. Wangjing Panchayet—Due to the court-house being occupied by the Military, its furniture and some of the records were lost. It has been running in a private house.
6. Mahamadan Panchayet—It had to run in private houses as the court-house was occupied by the Military. Some records and furniture were lost.

The Judicial Dardar held 121 sessions during the year and the Chief Court 96. Details of the work done by the courts are shown in Appendices xvi, xvii, xix, xx, xxi and xxiii.

Proposals for the reforms of the rural Panchayets are under preparation.

In the Hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate in British India and the Assistants to the President have powers equivalent to those of First Class Magistrates. The Courts of these Officers hear all cases arising in the Hills or in which any party is a Hillman, other than cases arising in the British Reserve, these being tried by the Political Agent. Appeals against the orders of the Assistants lie to the President and against his orders to the Political Agent. Statements showing the disposal of Hill cases in the Sadar and Tamenglong Subdivisions will be found in Appendices xxvii to xxiii. Owing to the Japanese incursion no figures are available for the Ukhrul Subdivision.

JAIL.

There is only one prison in the State and it is at Imphal. It was opened in 1892 and has a capacity of 399 male convicts, 9 female convicts, 1 Civil prisoner, 28 male lunatics and 1 female lunatic.

During the year until 31st January 1944 the Jail Department was in the charge of Sjt. Sowgaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., ordinary Member of the State Darbar. From 1st February it was in charge of Sjt. S. Nodiyachand Singh, B. A., Darbar Member, on which date he went on 2 months' sick leave, Sjt. W. Chaoba Singh, B. A., Darbar Member, officiating for him for the rest of the year.

The Jail Staff consists of one Jailer, one Deputy Jailer, 2 Assistant Jailers, one Workshop Instructor, one Head Warder, one second

Warder, 21 Warders, 10 Temporary Warders, 2 Female Warders and 4 other servants.

The number of the prisoners remaining from the previous year was 100 male convicts, 112 male under-trials and 13 male lunatics.

The following prisoners were admitted during the year under report :—

	1943-44		1942-43	
Prisoners	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts.	204	6	191	...
Undertrial	604	8	550	...
Civil	1	...	...	...
Lunatic	20	1	...	...
Total	829	15	741	...

Out of the total number of 690 under-trials (including 24 from the previous year) 150 were convicted, 431 were released, 4 died and 105 remained pending trial.

The average period of detention before conviction or release of undertrials was 19.6 days as against 18.1 days in the previous year.

Daily average of prison population	195.20
" " of sick	...
Escaped convicts	21
Recaptured (of the previous year)	4
Escaped prisoners who returned of their own accord	Nil.
Convicts with sentence of 3 weeks or less	7
Convicts under age of 16 years	8
Convicts sentenced to whipping	16

The following prisoners were in the Jail on the 30th June, 1944.

	1943-44		1942-43	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	100	...	97	...
Undertrial	112	...	79	...
Civil	...	...	...	...
Lunatics	13	...	7	...
Total	225	...	183	...

Of these 178 were Manipuri Hindus, 17 were Hillmen, 15 were Mahamedans and 15 foreigners.

During the year under report 29 convicts were punished for offences committed while in Jail, as against 9 in the previous year. 6 convicts and 4 undertrial prisoners died in Jail as against 12 in the previous year. 13 convicts and 2 undertrial prisoners were transferred to Sylhet Jail, as against 9 in the previous year.

During the year under report prison labour was distributed as follows :—

	1943-44		1942-43	
Jail garden	...	1,186	...	1,001
Jail workshop	...	5,581	...	4,970
Jail service	...	6,207	...	6,004
Sent to court for trial	...	833	...	599
Under-trial	...	15,796	...	17,006
Cells & Lunatics	...	3,400	...	2,004
Sick	...	9,401	...	5,432
Total		42,404		37,016

During the year under report receipts from the Jail were as follows :—

	1943-44	1942-43
Daily labour ...	9,332- 8-0	119- 1-0
Durries, Newar etc. ...	195- 9-6	11- 2-0
Mustard Oil & cake ...	376- 4-0	1- 4-0
Miscellaneous ...	5- 0-0	19-14-0
Civil prisoners' diet money	1-10-8	
Total Rs.	9,911 0-2	151- 5-0

A sum of Rs. 1,62,180-0-7 was spent on the purchase of raw materials as against Rs. 20,800-0-0 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Jail establishment, maintenance of prisoners, upkeep etc. amounted to Rs. 1,64,001-0-0 as against Rs. 26,164-0-0 in the previous year.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

The State's A. R. P. service was formed in 1942 to dove-tail with the Military P. A. D. scheme. Imphal was divided into sectors, each containing a military P. A. D. aid post and a civil A. R. P. aid post. Each such post contained a leader, three helpers and a chowkidar under the control of the Civil Surgeon who gave instruction in First Aid. In addition each sector had one Warden, a Darbar Member or other leading State Servant, and a number of Assistant Wardens, all unpaid volunteers. The whole scheme was under the general control of the President of the Darbar who, as the State's A. R. P. Officer, maintained liaison with the military officers concerned. With the establishment of aerodromes in various parts of the Valley, aid posts were also set up in the nearby villages.

By the end of the year under report there had been airraids on Imphal and the Manipur Valley on 17 days. This does not include air activity by both sides which formed an integral part of the military operations. Civilian casualties sustained were as follows :—

May 10th and 16th 1942—71 killed and about 80 wounded.
(In addition at least 50 refugees were killed, some in the European refugee camp and some in lorries on the road.)

April 20th and 21st 1943— 90 killed and 49 wounded.

November 9th 1943— 3 killed and 3 wounded.

March 16th and 17th 1944— 1 killed and 16 wounded.

April 3rd, 10th, 15th, 17th, 22nd and 26th 1944— 1 killed.

May 1st, 6th, 10th and 11th 1944— 4 killed and 6 wounded

Total 170 killed and about 154 wounded, excluding refugees. Some of the wounded subsequently died.

The State had introduced its own version of the War Injuries Ordinance and during the year a sum of Rs. 23,500/- was paid out by the State to the wounded and to the relatives of those killed. Payments were made altogether in 193 cases of death and 60 cases of injury.

GUNS IN THE HILLS.

In the Hills gun licenses are issued for protection to villages rather than to individuals other than State servants. They numbered 898 and there was one cannon. In the Sadar Subdivision there were 322 guns,

held by Kukis (95), Mao Nagas (110), Maram Nagas (27), Kacha Nagas (11), Khoiraos (12) and the rest by other tribes. There were also 16 loan guns. In the West Subdivision there were 362 held by Kukis (252), Kabuis (42), Kacha Nagas (23), Chirus (2) and State servants (26). The Kabuis had 1 cannon. There were also 16 loan guns. In the East Sub-division there were 194 guns but information as to their distribution is not available.

In addition there were large numbers of arms distributed by the V Force as well as those lost by both sides in the course of the operations.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION

CROPS, LABOUR AND CATTLE.

The weather during the year was on the whole good. From July 16th to August 5th 1943, however, cultivation suffered from want of rainfall. From then until August 20th, on the other hand, damage was done to standing paddy by floods due to excessive rainfall, the Iril river overflowing and flooding 5 square miles of paddy. Again, from November 19th 1943 until March 17th 1944 insufficient rainfall impeded the growth of the vegetable crops. Appendices II and III give figures of temperature and rainfall.

The area under rice cultivation in the valley was 5,75,152 bighas (1,90,132·892 acres) and that under other crops was 46,158 bighas (15,291·900 acres). The rice crop was estimated to be only an eight anna crop; other crops too were poor. The price of rice rose to stratospherical heights during the year. In 1939 it had been Rs. 1 12/- per maund, in 1940 Rs. 2/-, in 1941 Rs. 2 8/- and early in 1942 Rs. 3/-. By April 15th 1942 it was Rs. 7/- and had risen to Rs. 10/- by the end of the month and was very scarce. In August 1942, when the price stood at Rs. 25/-, the army started importing rice but desisted early in September after bringing in 1800 maunds. By the end of November with the new crop coming in, the price sank to between Rs. 8/- and Rs. 10/-, but when the harvest was found to be disappointing, it rose in January 1943 to between Rs. 16/- and Rs. 20/- and in March to between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 30/-.

In April 1943 the price of rice was controlled at Rs. 10/- per maund but when this control was removed on June 15th the price rose to between Rs. 40/- and Rs. 50/-. Surprise checks of stock carried out in June and July at Moirang and Yairipok revealed that the villagers had only about half enough paddy to last them through the year.

“Grow more food” day was held on June 17th 1943 and Darbar Members did good work touring the Valley and doing propaganda. The public was also warned that failure to cultivate would involve cancellation of pattas. The State also distributed seed paddy from its stocks. In August the State was importing rice from Assam and selling it at Re. 1/- per seer. 200 maunds was issued daily to dealers, no member of the public being allowed to buy more than 2 seers a day. This measure reduced the market price from Rs. 1 1/4/- to Re. 1/- and later to -/14/- per seer.

In November the poor harvest sent the price back to Rs. 85/- per maund, though the State was by that time selling at -/8/- per seer. In April the price was down to Rs. 25/- but with the approach of the Japanese it rose in May to Rs. 40/- and in June to between Rs. 50/- and Rs. 60/-.

In October 1943 an attempt had been made to control the prices of fish, fruit and vegetables. This was largely ineffective in the open market owing to the inflationary condition of the State's economy but it enabled the military Local Purchase Officers to buy considerable quantities of local produce from the villages.

Unskilled labour both in the Valley and in the Hills, which in peace time had earned -/4- per day, was earning Rs. 1/1/- as a daily wage during the year. Labour employed by contractors and paid on a piece-work basis earned as much as Rs. 5/- a day. For artisans the figures were double these. The hire of a bullock cart within a 3 mile radius of Imphal rose from -/4/6 in 1941 to Rs 7- or Rs 8/- in the year under report. Outside Imphal the rate rose from -/1/3 in 1941 to Rs 2/8- per mile.

Figures for labour impressed in the Hills for the military are not available but the numbers were far in excess of anything experienced in peacetime. Hill men worked not only as labourers on the Dimapur, Lamu and Tiddim roads and the Kharasom, Ukhrul, Sita, Mombi and Bishenpur-Jiribam Jeep-tracks but also as porters for parties of Assam Rifles, V Force and other military and air force formations operating in the Hills. For State work, 3,356 coolies were impressed in the Sadar and 31,409 in the Tamenglong Subdivision.

An Export tax of Rs 10/- a buffalo, Rs 8/- a bullock and Rs 5/- a pony is normally levied on all such animals exported from the State or through the State from one part of British India to another or to or from Burma. The collection of this tax is carried on in the Foreigners' Office. During the year under review, however, there was no export of animals from or through the State.)

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The Office of the Arts and Crafts Department was burned down at the time of the bombing of Imphal in 1942 and thereafter the department remained in abeyance.

PRESS AND LIBRARY.

Sjt. Wahengbam Yumjao Singh continued to hold charge as Superintendent of the State Press up to the 1st of February, 1944, when due to his appointment to Membership of the Manipur State Darbar, as Press and Education Member, the Head Clerk, Sjt. Yendrembam Chingkhel Singh, officiated in his place for about two months. Then Sjt. Luisram Topal Singh, B. A., took over the charge as Superintendent (under training).

The machinery consists of an up-to-date Double Demy Wharfedale printing machine and various machines for cutting, ruling, paging and perforating.

In addition to the printing of the State Administration Report, the State Budget, the various forms for use in the offices and some vernacular text books, private works were also undertaken which brought in a sum of Rs. 168/8/-.

For the furtherance of the war effort, various propaganda leaflets, important war-news in the vernacular and special requirements of His Majesty's Forces were also printed. During the most critical days of this year the Press undertook the printing of a weekly news-sheet organized by the Army.

The Press was very busy throughout the whole year. Many difficulties were undergone due to the general scarcity of printing materials.

During the year the Darbar, at the instigation of Sjt. Yumjao Singh, decided to start a library of historical books, especially those pertaining to Manipur, and Rs. 1,200/- was allotted for this purpose.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Manipur having become an operational area, it was not possible for Sjt. Yumjao Singh to continue his investigations into the past history of the State or his excavations at Shangaithen.

FORESTRY.

Sreejut Lairenmayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar, continued to hold charge of the Forest Department up to the 31st January 1944 and he was on tour for 52 days.

Sreejut Arambam Ibotomcha Singh, B. A., B. L., took charge of this Department from the morning of 1st February 1944 and held charge of the Department for the rest of the year. He was on tour for 8 days.

Sjt. R. K. Bijoychandra Singh, B. A., D. D. R., continued to officiate as the State Forest Officer and Sjt. Moirangthem Gunamani Singh continued to hold officiating charge of the Jirimukh Range Office throughout the year under report. The former was on tour for 80 days.

There were 19 cases pending at the beginning of the year and during the year under report 608 cases were filed and reported. Of these, 610 were disposed of and 17 remained pending in the evening of 30th June 1944. 295 offence reports were reported; 273 of these were disposed of and 22 remained pending. 34 notices and 292 Parawanas were issued during the year under report. 3 Appeals were preferred against the order of the Forest Member, Manipur State Darbar.

No new State Forest Reserve was constituted during the year under report and there was no change in the working plan.

The system of assessing valley village lands and fisheries as Grass Mahals continued. In most cases the boundaries of Grass Mahals coincide with those of the village lands and fisheries. The royalty on grass is thus realised by an outright sale i. e. by auctioning the Mahals individually. The sale proceeds were Rs. 19,343/- as against Rs. 2,270/- collected in the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the heavy Military demand for thatching grass.

The departmental running of the two Toll Stations at Sekmai and Sawombung continued as in the previous year. The collection from the other Toll Stations, including the amount of Rs. 315/- which remained

uncollected during the previous year, was Rs. 7,423/- as against the sum of Rs. 9,969/1/- collected during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 402/- remained uncollected during the year under report.

The Jiri-Borak Forests continued to be run by the State Forest Department. The royalty received from the Divisional Officer, Cachar Division, on account of the share of the royalty collected by him on the Forest Produce of Jiri-Borak Forests was Rs. 5,977/2/- as against the sum of Rs. 8,836/14/- remitted in the previous year. The royalty collected at Jirimukh Range Office and Jirighat Beat Office was Rs. 22,119/2/11 as against Rs. 25,784/9/9 collected in the previous year. The fall of revenue from this head is mainly due to the abnormal rise of the wages of labourers and the inability of the Block-holders to get a sufficient quantity of food at the controlled rates for the labourers they engaged in their work.

The Jade mine remained unsold as before. The collection realized from other monopolies was Rs. 1,155/- including the arrear revenue as against the amount of Rs. 40/- collected in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 300/- remained uncollected.

The Manipuri Lime pits were again sold on a monopoly basis. The sale proceeds of this monopoly were Rs. 5,100/- as against Rs. 1,600/- collected in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 3,825/- was collected and Rs. 1,275/- remained uncollected.

When the Forest Department undertook a contract with the C. R. E. 114 for supplying timbers and bullies, the whole area of the valley Forests was divided into 5 Blocks and the monopoly right to extract timbers from each block was given to different contractors. These monopolists supplied timbers to the C. R. E. 114 as the sub-contractors of the Forest Member, Manipur State Darbar, by taking a permit to cut trees from their blocks on payment of royalty plus monopoly fee. The revenue collected by issuing such permits together with the State's share of -/1/- per c. ft. amounted to Rs. 26,150/0/6.

Many reports were submitted by the Patrolling Foresters and the Foresters who were in charge of certain Reserved Forests regarding illicit cutting of forest produce. The cases of those accused who were willing to compound their cases were compounded and the compounding fees so realised amounted to Rs. 2,760/0/6 as against Rs. 2,563/5/6 collected during the previous year.

The Forest Revenue collected during the year under report was Rs. 1,02,563/12/11 including Salt Revenue, House rent and collection under the head Law and Justice, etc. and the actual expenditure was Rs. 34,191/4/3 including Salt contingencies.

The Revenue from Manipuri salt is realised by auctioning the salt wells individually. The Salt Revenue collected during the year under report was Rs. 1,992/- including the collection under the head Law and Justice, etc. as against the sum of Rs. 2,013/- collected in the previous year.

A statement showing the collection of Forest and Salt Revenue for the year 1943-44 is given as Appendix XXXIV.

CHAPTER V—COLLECTION.

BUDGET.

The total revenue of the State was Rs. 39,04,644/13/5 compared with Rs. 21,55,403/5/4 in the previous year, and the opening balance on 1-7-43. was Rs. 10,43,034/4/2. The budget estimate of the total revenue was Rs. 37,08,200/-. Actual revenue was thus in excess of the estimated figure by Rs. 1,96,444/13/5. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,70,437/2/6 compared with Rs. 15,12,473/13/2 and the closing balance on 30-6-44. was Rs. 15,77,231/15/1. The budget estimate of the total expenditure was Rs. 38,06,327/-. Actual expenditure was thus less than the estimated figure by Rs. 4,25,889/13/6. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 31,95,243/15/1 was spent on the Valley, Rs. 1,74,093/10/5 on the Hills and Rs. 1,099/9/0 on Water Works.

The estimated receipts under the following heads were substantially exceeded :—Administration by Rs. 1,25,822/13/1, Land Revenue by Rs. 69,022/8/4, Hill Tribes by Rs. 8,603/13/9, Forest Department by Rs. 40,563/12/11, Law and Justice by Rs. 5,164/11/6, Miscellaneous by Rs. 35,109/10/4, Jail by Rs. 6,961/0/2 and Registration by Rs. 6,264/15/0. On the other hand Foreigners Department fell below the estimated amount by Rs. 20,000/7/0, Refund of Advances by Rs. 866/12/0, Manipur Maintenance by Rs. 70,430/10/8 and Water Rate (which remained under military control) by Rs. 7,247/12/0.

Appendices xxxvi to xxxix give details of Receipts and Expenditure and Appendix xl of Assets and Liabilities.

FISHERIES.

The State Fisheries, which are under the control of the President of the Darbar, lie mostly in the southern half of the Valley. They number nearly four hundred and range from small village fisheries which fetch a few rupees to extensive fisheries which even in normal times sell for several thousands. Auctions are held annually in March. Consequently, in the year under report, the fishery auctions co-incided with the Japanese advance on Imphal. In spite of this, bids were five and even ten times as high as in the previous year. Outstanding bids were Rs. 2,00,005/- for the two Waithou fisheries sold together and Rs. 1,72,800/- for Ningthibakhong.

The total demand for fishery revenue for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 5,09,561/13/- and the total collected was Rs. 2,34,498/8/-. Details are given in Appendix XXXV.

FOREIGNERS.

Sjt. Sanjenbam Nodia Chand Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar, continued to hold charge up to the 31st January 1944 and Maulvi Qazi Mahammed Wali Ulla took over charge from 1st February 1944.

There are 3 main branches in the work of the Foreigners' Office namely (a) Foreigners' Tax and Grazing Fees, (b) Income Tax and Trading Licence Fees and (c) Cattle Export Tax, (Vide Chapter IV).

Foreigners' Tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 5/- a year on each male adult foreigner who stays in the State more than a week. Grazing Fees are levied at the rate of Rs. 1/4/- per year for each buffalo and annas -/12/ for each head of cattle owned by foreigners.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 12,061/1/-. The current demand was Rs. 4,011/4/- as against Rs. 4,401/8/-. So the total demand was Rs. 16,075/5'-. During the year a sum of Rs. 4,272-6 of the arrear demand and a sum of Rs. 1,006/2/- of the current demand (in all Rs. 5,278/8/-) was collected as against Rs. 4,974/4/- in the previous year. Rs. 5,415/12/- was remitted.

Income Tax is now paid by State subjects, as well as by foreigners and the remission of 25% of tax allowed to State subjects was removed in the year under review. Profits are reckoned on the turnover of the assesseees and Income Tax is levied on the profits so calculated at the rates in force in British India. Profits are assumed at 20% of the total proceeds of the transactions.

Trading Licence Fees are chargeable on foreigners trading in the State at Rs. 25/- and Rs. 10/- a year according to the size of the business, in addition to any Income Tax payable.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 11,147-11-6. The current demand was Rs. 4,98,775-6-3. So the total demand was Rs. 5,09,923-1-9 as compared with last year's demand of Rs. 16,191-6. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 7,020-15-0 of the arrear demand and Rs. 64,317-3 of the current demand were collected. A sum of Rs. 12-8 was collected as Process Fees, and a sum of Rs. 170/1/- as Court Fees.

✓ The marked difference between the demand for the current year and that for the previous years is due to Manipuris being assessed to Income-tax for the first time. Actually the budget estimate of receipts under this head was only a quarter of the amount finally assessed owing to the discovery from the Treasury and other official sources of large sums paid to contractors. Collection fell short of demand because most of the year was spent discovering taxable incomes, such few accounts as were submitted, as well as all returns, being completely false. In addition, almost every single assessee appealed, frequently without producing any relevant grounds of appeal other than that he had been arbitrarily assessed which, as he had produced demonstrably bogus accounts or no accounts at all, was entirely his own fault. ✓ A further difficulty was that all the foreign merchants fled from Imphal in May 1942 and have not returned. Service of summons on them and realisation of taxes from them is consequently a lengthy business ✓

There was no remission of the tax in the year under review. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,38,730-14-9.

Appendix XXXV gives figures of collection and Appendix XXVI of Income Tax Appeals.

WAR FUND COMMITTEE.

Sjt. Lairen Mayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., continued to be the Honorary Secretary of the Manipur State War Fund Committee throughout the year under report.

The history of the Manipur State War Fund Committee is as follows :—

By Darbar resolution No. 31 of 3-7-40 the Manipur State War Fund Committee was constituted with a nucleus Committee consisting of

Sjt. R. K. Bhaskor Singh, Judicial Member, Manipur State Darbar,
Sjt. S. Somorendra Singh, B. A., Registration Member, Manipur State Darbar,

Sjt. L. M. Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Forest Member, Manipur State Darbar,

Sjt. S. Nodiachand Singh, B. A., Foreigners' Member, Manipur State Darbar.

The above were respectively elected President, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and Joint-Secretary. Some officials were co-opted but did not all continue to be members of the Committee. This Committee served as the War Committee also.

At the beginning of the year under report the following remained on the Committee—

Sjt. R. K. Bhaskor Singh, Judicial Member, Manipur State Darbar.

„ S. Somorendra Singh, B. A., Registration Member, Manipur State Darbar,

„ L. M. Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Forest Member, Manipur State Darbar,

„ S. Nodiachand Singh, B. A., Foreigners' Member, Manipur State Darbar,

„ W. Chaoba Singh, B. A., Asstt. to President, Manipur State Darbar,

Moulvi Qazi Waliullah, B. A., Superintendent, State Office,

Sjt. O. Niladhaja Singh, Member, Cheinap Court,

and the members continued to serve on the Committee up to the end of the year under report.

37 meetings were held during the year.

Rs. 15,711-2-0 were collected during the year under report of which Rs. 4,637-13-0 were from the valley and Rs. 11,973-5-0 from the Hills.

In response to H. E. the Governor of Assam's appeal for organising a Self Denial Week for the relief of the sufferers in the Bengal famine, the Manipur State War Fund Committee and Nambal War Fund Sub-Committee collected a further sum of Rs. 1,764-15-0 during the week.

The Manipur State War Fund Committee is affiliated to the Assam War Fund and War Committees and works according to the directions and instruction issued by them regarding collection for the War Fund, propaganda to buy National Savings Certificates, training in the Navy, Army or Air force or as Clerks.

The inaugural meeting of the Manipur State National War Front was held on 23-1-44, H. H. the Maharajah presiding over the meeting.

In the meeting, on the motion of C. Gimson, Esqr., Political Agent, H. H. the Maharajah was elected leader of the organisation. On the proposal of the President, Manipur State Darbar, the Secretary, Manipur State War Fund Committee, and the War Fund Committee itself were respectively elected Organiser and Working Committee of the National War Front Organisation in Manipur.

With the introduction of the Small Savings Scheme the Education Member of the Darbar was co-opted to the National War Front Committee to be the Issuing Authority. National Savings Certificates worth Rs. 830/- were sold from March to June, 1944. State propagandists were appointed in order to popularise the Scheme.

CHAPTER VI—DISTRIBUTION.

MANIPUR MAINTENANCE.

In the autumn of 1942, there had for several months been no lorries bringing civil supplies into Manipur. Salt, kerosine oil and other imported goods such as betel nuts, dried fish, cigarettes, soap, cotton and cloth were almost unobtainable. The State therefore began to collect derelict and abandoned civil lorries and put them in order. Arrangements were made to get supplies brought by rail to Dimapur and a lorry service and trading office were started. By agreement with H. E. the Agent to the Crown Representative and H. H. the Maharaja, Mr. J. H. Butter, I. C. S., Assistant to the Political Agent, assisted the President of the Darbar by running the lorries and the supply organisation. Assistance was also given by the staff of the Agency Police at Dimapur and Imphal and that of the Imphal Jail where lorries were unloaded and goods stored until distributed.

The year saw an expansion in the State Trading organisation. A large quantity of rice was put on the market in the autumn at a loss in a fairly successful attempt to meet the shortage and to bring into the bazars Manipuri rice and paddy at a reasonable price. This loss was made up on the sale of other commodities and the profit figure at the end of the financial year was over 6 lakhs for the period from the start of operations at the end of 1942. An adequate quantity of salt was kept on the market up to the end of March 1944 when the Dimapur Road was closed by enemy action. Other commodities including standard Cloth were disposed of through dealers in all parts of the valley.

The trading office was run by a staff of temporary clerks supervised by R. K. Jogendra Singh, Head Clerk, to whom considerable credit is due for the smooth way in which business of about a lakh and a half a month was handled.

The State's lorry fleet was added to by the purchase of 10 Lease/Lend lorries and was able to meet more adequately than in the previous year

the State's transport needs. The profit figure at the end of the financial year for the period from the beginning of operations in July 1942 was just under 8 lakhs, and would have stood at over 9 lakhs if the Dimapur road had not been closed for the last three months of the financial year.

The State is indebted to the Agency Police and in particular to S. I. D. Baruah, for the efficient running of the lorries and to the staff of fitters for succeeding in a remarkable way in keeping all the lorries on the road.

Since its inception this department has helped the State to meet its extra working expenses by making a profit of 14 lakhs, a sum equal to nearly one and half times the State's peace time revenue, and has done so by providing essential commodities and an essential transport service at a reasonable cost.



CHAPTER VII—REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

Sreejut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., Darbar Member, held charge of the Registration Department from 1st July to 31st December 1943. Sreejut Arambam Ibotomcha Singh, B. A., B. L., Darbar Member, from 1st January to 31st January 1944 and Sreejut Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A., Darbar Member, from 1st February to 16th February 1944 and from 17th April to 30th June 1944. Sreejut Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A., was on leave from 17th February to 16th April 1944 during which period Sreejut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh, Darbar Member, held charge of the Department.

None of the Darbar Members in charge of the Registration Department was on tour during the year. The Sub-Registrar was on tour for 51 days.

During the year under report 2,781 documents were presented for registration as against 2,053 in the previous year. Of these 2,705 were registered, 51 were refused and 25 remained pending. The corresponding figures for the last year were 1,882, 48 and 173 respectively.

The fees realized on account of registration of deeds during the year amounted to Rs. 7,416/14/- inclusive of land sale fee, Court fee, Duplicate fee, Judgment copy fee and Visit fee. The corresponding figure for the last year was Rs 4,335/-/- Details of collection are given in Appendix xxxv. During the year under report 517 Registration Miscellaneous Cases were filed to the Registration Member. Of these 537 were disposed of and 10 remained pending. 75 Registration Visit Cases, effected at private houses, were filed and all of them were disposed of by the Sub-Registrar. 4 appeals were filed to the Registration Member against the orders of the Rural Panchayets. All of them were disposed of.

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES.

A tax is imposed on all bicycles and tricycles at the rate of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 3/- respectively. This tax is renewable at the commencement of each financial year. But persons registering new cycles after the 31st December of any year need only pay half tax for the remainder of that financial year. The collection of this tax is undertaken by the Registration Department.

During the year under report 1,530 new cycles were registered. The total number of registered cycles at the end of the year was 7,021.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 10,229/- of which Rs. 1,025/8/- was collected and a further Rs. 347/- on account of fines for late payment. The uncollected balance of the arrear was thus Rs. 9,203/8/-.

The current demand was Rs. 30,409 - of which Rs. 11,759/- was collected. The uncollected balance of the current demand was Rs. 18,650/-. On the 30th June 1944 the total outstanding arrears therefore amounted to Rs. 27,853/8/-. A sum of Rs. 263 - was collected on account of fines for late payment and Rs. 8,543/8/- for infringement of the vehicle tax Rules. The total collection during the year was therefore Rs. 21,938/-.

During the year under report 56 cases were filed out of which 37 were disposed of and 19 remained pending.

Coercive measures include the sale of defaulting vehicles, arrest of defaulters and imposition of fines for late payment and violation of the vehicle tax Rules.

A tax is imposed on all private Motor Lorries plying on the State Roads, except these possessing a permit to ply on the Imphal-Dimapur Road, at the rate of Rs. 50/- annually and Rs. 15 - quarterly. The collection of this tax is undertaken by the Registration Department, and registration of Motor Vehicles by the Political Agent.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 435/- was collected as Motor vehicles tax.

Details of collection are given in Appendix XXXV.

CHAPTER VIII—INFECTION AND INJECTION.

MEDICAL.

The Civil Surgeoncy was held by Dr. S. Kundu, M. B., A. M. S., for the whole period except from 10-2-44 to 10-3-44 when he was on regular leave and Dr. P. C. Das was in charge.

The charge of the Civil Hospital, Imphal, was held by the following doctors—

Dr. Puspa Dutta Hazarika	...	from 1- 7-43 to 22- 8-43.
Dr. Tonsena Singh	...	from 23- 8-43 to 19-11-43.
Dr. Ibotonsena Rajkumar	...	from 20-11-43 to 24- 5-44.
Dr. T. Gobardhan Singh	...	from 25- 5-44 to 30- 6-44.

There were 18 Doctors, 20 Compounders and 1 Asst. Compounder during the year. The Vaccination Staff consisted of 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector and 16 Vaccinators.

The T. B. Hospital remained closed during the whole year under report.

Due to the ingress of the enemy the following dispensaries in the Valley were closed :—

Bishenpur—Closed in May 1944 and remained closed up to the end of the year under report.

Moirang —Closed in April 1944 and remained closed up to the end of the year under report.

56,524 outdoor and 825 indoor patients were treated during the year as against 78,709 and 800 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of patients is partly due to the closing of some of the dispensaries.

46 major and 716 minor operations were performed during the year as against 57 and 990 respectively in the previous year.

Anti-rabic treatment was given in 155 cases during the year under report. 14,535 primary vaccinations and 3,035 re-vaccinations were performed during the year as against 11,059 and 16,127 respectively in the previous year.

There were outbreaks of cholera and small-pox during the year. The numbers of cases and deaths were as follows :—

Cholera	Cases	31,	Deaths	14.
Small-pox	„	10,	Death	1.

The following dispensaries in the Hills remained closed during the periods noted due to the ingress of the enemy.

Ukhrul	... March 1944	and remained closed up to the end.
Saivom	... April 1944	do. do. do.
Mao	... March 1944	do. do. do.
Kangpokpi	March 1944	do. do. do.
Churachandpur	March 1944	do. do. do.
Shugnu	April 1944	do. do. do.

A statement of medical relief afforded in the Hill Dispensaries is appended hereto.

44,774 indoor and 346 outdoor cases were treated during the year as against 46,124 and 389 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of patients was largely due to the closing of most of the dispensaries.

4 major and 270 minor operations were performed during the year as against 4 and 324 in the previous year.

12,422 Primary Vaccinations and 3,317 re-vaccinations were done during the year as against 7,005 and 10,013 respectively in the previous year.

There was an epidemic of smallpox during the year. The numbers of cases and deaths are as follows :—

Cases	... 87,	deaths	38.
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Statements of medical relief afforded are given as Appendices XLI and XLII.

VETERINARY.

During the year Babu Krishna Narain Varma was in charge of the Veterinary Department of the Manipur State up to 31-8-43. He retired on 1-9-43 on medical grounds, after which Sjt. Thangjam Rajdhan Singh

isolated in his place. During the year the latter was on tour for two days only and travelled 22 miles visiting two villages. The Offg. Touring Asst., Kh. Birachandra Singh, was on tour for 102 days and travelled 675 miles visiting 871 villages during the year.

The total number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year as against that during the previous year was as follows :—

Kind of animal	Current year	Previous year
Equine	4	2
Bovine	31,004	1,215
Others	14	9

Appendix XLIII gives details.

The number of deaths from surra was four during the year as against 2 during the previous year. The disease was diagnosed microscopically. Rinderpest started in May 1943 and prevailed more or less throughout the year. The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 30,583 as against 1,193 during the previous year. Foot and mouth disease started in April 1944 and prevailed more or less for the rest of the year. The number of deaths from the disease was 116 during the year as against 14 during the previous year. The majority of the deaths were among young calves and old debilitated animals.

305 animals died from other causes not of a contagious nature during the year as against 206 during the previous year. They were reported by the village chowkidars, but many deaths were probably not reported. 10 cases of suspected Rabies were kept under observation during the year as against 10 during the previous year. Of these, 14 cases proved to be Rabies.

During the year Rinderpest was reported from 200 villages. 30,583 bovines had died before inoculation was carried out. 1,189 bovines were inoculated by the Anti-Rinderpest Serum Alone Method till April 1944. After that further inoculation was impossible owing to the invasion of Manipur by the enemy. So the number of inoculated bovines was small. Meanwhile the disease subsided of itself.

Appendix XLIV shows the results of inoculations performed. The number of animals treated on tour for contagious or non-contagious diseases during the year was 614 as against 601 during the previous year. The number of animals castrated on tour during the year was 32 bovines as against 31 bovines during the previous year. Details are given in Appendix XLVI.

Appendix XLV shows the work done at the Veterinary Hospital. 34 patients were admitted during the year as against nil during the previous year, and 4,132 patients were treated during the year as against 1,540 during the previous year. Medicines were supplied for 1,461 patients during the year as against 1,551 patients during the previous year. The patients were not brought to hospital but were treated at their homes with the medicines supplied from the hospital. The decrease in the number of patients was due to the war situation. 30 animals were castrated during the year as against 62 during the previous year.

127 major and 19 minor operations were performed during the year as against 101 major and 8 minor during the previous year. 9 cases were reported from two places during the year as against nil during the previous year. They were treated with Antry Pol Vet and recovered.

CHAPTER IX—INSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

During the year under review Sjt. R. K. Bhaskor Singh held charge of the Education Department for the first 7 months and Sjt. W. Yumjao Singh held charge for the 5 months of the later part of the year. The number of Primary Schools in the valley totals 89 which include 1 newly adopted by the State and the school-going population numbers 4,755 of whom 4,583 are boys and 172 girls. Of the 89 Schools, 3 are U. P. Schools, 73 boys L. P. Schools, 2 girls Schools, 10 Madrassas and 1 Tol.

The three U. P. Schools are in Imphal and cater for those who have passed the class II examination. During the year 106 pupils attended the schools. 50 candidates sat for the State U. P. examination and 35 came out successful.

Of the 73 boys L. P. Schools, 16 are in Imphal, 5 in Jiribam and the rest in the rural areas. During the year there were 3,856 boys and girls on the rolls of these Schools as against 4,641 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 2,724.70. Owing to various difficulties, no uniform L. P. examination could be held. Oral examinations were however held at several centres, each centre accommodating 5 schools or so. For schools not covered by this examination, particularly schools in distant villages, school leaving Certificates were issued to candidates recommended by the Head Pandits concerned.

Girls L. P. Schools—During the year 97 girls as against 69 in the previous year attended 2 girls schools. In addition, there were 75 girls attending the other schools.

Only one now survives of the 3 State Sanskrit Tols, 2 having been closed for some 2 years now. The State maintains a centre for the Assam Sanskrit Board Examination at Imphal. During the year 8 candidates passed the 3 examinations of the Assam Sanskrit Board.

There are 10 Madrassas in the valley which provide for Muslim boys and girls exclusively. The curricula for the Madrassas include a course in Islamic languages in addition to those for L. P. Schools.

The number of teachers for all the Schools and Madrassas under the Department totalled 158. These include 5 matriculates, 10 undermatriculates and 19 Maulvis. Classified on a religious basis, there are 128 Hindu and 30 Muslim teachers.

Education in Primary Schools is free but in U. P. Schools small tuition fees are charged.

Owing to the loss of school records etc. some schools have not been able to submit their reports.

On account of the abnormal conditions the touring of the inspection staff was poor, yet on the whole the work was satisfactory.

The only Middle English Schools functioning in the Valley during the year were the Faizia M. E. Madrassa and the Canchipur Polytechnic School. The former's school building in the British Reserve was in military occupation and the school carried on in the Kherogao Lower Primary Madrassa school house. The madrassa receives a monthly grant of Rs. 20/- from the State and a further Rs. 30/- from the Assam Government. It had during the year three teachers and 50 pupils, whose average daily attendance was 87%. In the final examination 9 pupils were successful out of the 10 who entered. The Canchipur Polytechnic School carried on in a temporary shed with six teachers. There were 232 boys on the roll, the average attendance being 197. Scholarships and free studentships were provided for the first two boys in each class from the third upwards. Technical training, however, had to be temporarily abandoned.

The Johnstone High School was the only high school which remained open during the year. Classes were held in the headmaster's house at Khagompalli as the school buildings in the British Reserve were occupied by the army and R. A. F. The school is managed by a Committee of five members with the Political Agent as ex-officio Chairman and Secretary. The President of the Darbar, one Darbar Member, the Headmaster and one teacher form the Committee.

During the year the State's annual grant to the school was raised from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 7,000/-. The school also receives grants of Rs. 600/- each from the Governments of India and Assam. The teaching staff numbered 9 — 5 graduates, 2 I.A.'s and 2 matriculates. Five candidates took and passed the matriculation examination and out of 112 who took the School's annual examination 87 passed. The total enrolment was 120.

Appendices XLVII and XLVIII give details of the various schools in the State.

In the Hills, education was seriously interfered with by the Japanese incursion and for the Ukhrul Subdivision no statistics are available. Before the subdivision was overrun there had been one Middle English School, one Upper Primary School, four Lower Primary Schools and fifteen Village Schools. In the Tamenglong Subdivision a Middle English School was started; there were also one Upper Primary School, 2 Lower Primary Schools and 17 Village Schools. In the Sadar Subdivision there were 18 Primary Schools. The Chinga Hill Upper Primary School was defunct and the proposal to open Upper Primary Schools at Tadabi (near Mao) and Churachandpur had to be postponed in view of the military situation.

There were five State scholarship holders in the Shillong Government High School; of these, three were Tangkhul Nagas and two Kukis. Three State scholarships were given for higher education, one in the Saint Paul's College, Calcutta, one in the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, and one at the Dacca Medical School.

The American Baptist Mission has a Middle English School at Kangpokpi and a number of Primary schools in villages. During the operations Mr. Brock, the Missionary, was forced to withdraw to the Imphal plain with the British Troops but with the re-opening of the road he re-established himself at Kangpokpi and the Mission resumed its work. The headquarters of the North-East India General Mission at Churachandpur suffered badly when the Japanese advanced past it up the Tiddim road. The missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Rostad, had, however, left the State at the time of the first bombing of Imphal in 1942. The Mission has a number of village schools in the hills in the south-west of the State.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The State Public Works Department was in charge of the President, Manipur State Darbar, until February 1st 1944, when it was taken over by Sjt. Waikhom Chaoba Singh. Sjt. Kh. Angangjao Singh was State Engineer throughout the year.

A sum of Rs. 69,705/10/3 was spent on the upkeep of roads, bridges and culverts and a further Rs. 51,433/- on renewals and improvements. The chief items of the latter were the improving and diverting of the Mayang-Imphal road (Rs. 16,947/13/-) and the completion of the river bund from the Hiyangthang bridge to the Samurow left bank (Rs. 33,571/2/0). The upkeep of offices in Imphal cost Rs. 7,389/15/-, that of residences in Imphal Rs. 4,890/13/9 and that of State buildings outside Imphal Rs. 660/14/0. Repairs and renewals at Jiribam cost Rs. 1,462/10/0 and Miscellaneous accounted for Rs. 5,253/5/9.

A sum of Rs. 90,806/- was spent on original works, the most important being improvements to the Mayang Imphal road (Rs. 16,947/-), the reconstruction of the Lansombi bridge (Rs. 22,595/-) and a new bund along the left bank of the Nambol river from Hiyangthang to Samurow (Rs. 33,571/). The upkeep of State property in British India (Shillong and Gauhati) came to Rs. 2,238/12/0.

The State Engineer worked in close co-operation with the military engineers. As a result of Manipur being an operational area, the existing tarmac road from Dimapur to Imphal was widened to take two lines of traffic and the road from Imphal to Pallel was tarmacked. The bridle paths from Pallel to Tammu and down the Khuga Valley towards Tiddim were converted into motorable all-weather roads. Other bridle paths such as that to Ukhrul and that from Bishenpur to Jiribam (" the Silchar Track ") were made passable for jeeps. The remaining roads in the Valley suffered badly from having to take large numbers of military vehicles for which they were never intended. Their restoration presents the State with a major problem.

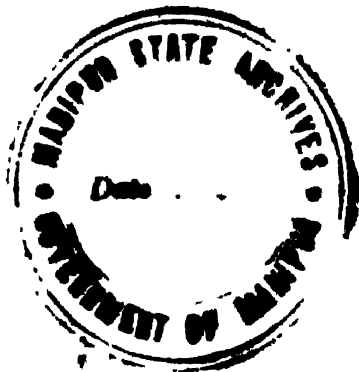
In the Hills, the State Engineer is in charge of the construction and maintenance of all wire suspension bridges, and of the construction of *pacca* buildings. During the year Rs. 1,924/3/0 was spent on the upkeep of bridges and buildings. In the course of the operations the Japanese destroyed the Subdivisional Officer's bungalow at Ukhrul and the former Subdivisional Officer's bungalow at Churachandpur, which had been let to the North East India General Mission, was destroyed as a measure

The Subdivisional Officers were responsible for the construction and maintenance of *kacha* buildings, bridle paths, petty bridges and culverts. They were also responsible for the maintenance of *pacca* buildings in their subdivisions.

Appendices XLIX to LII give details of Expenditure.

WATER-WORKS AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC.

Both the State Water-works and the Hydro-Electric Scheme were run by the military throughout the year. The pipe-line of the former was on one occasion cut by the Japanese but proved easily reparable. The power-house of the latter was abandoned for a short period during the siege of Imphal but fortunately was not interfered with and work was resumed as soon as the Japanese retreated.



PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State showing changes in personnel during the year 1943-44.

Names of Officers		Appointment	Period	
			From	To
1		2	3	4
1.	E. F. Lydall, Esq., M. A., I. C. S. ...	President, Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1943	30th June 1944
2.	Sjt. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh ...	{ Member, ditto ditto	ditto	2nd January 1944
		{ Offg. Chairman, Chief Court ...	3rd January 1944	30th June 1944
3.	Do. Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A.	Member, Manipur State Darbar (absent on active service)	1st July 1943	ditto
4.	Do. Sougaijam Somorendra do B. A.	{ Member, Manipur State Darbar	ditto	2nd January 1944
		{ Judge, Chief Court ...	3rd January 1944	30th June 1944
5.	Do. Lairenmayum Ibungohal do B. A., B. L.	{ Member, Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1943	2nd January 1944
		{ Judge, Chief Court	3rd January 1944	30th June 1944
6.	Do. Sanjenbam Nodiaschand do B. A.	Member, Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1943	ditto
7.	Do. Waikhom Chaoba do B. A.	{ Assistant to P. M. S. D. ...	ditto	2nd January 1944
		{ Member, Manipur State Darbar	3rd January 1944	30th June 1944
8.	Do. Arambam Ibotocha do B. A., B. L.	{ A. D. C. to H. H. ...	1st July 1943	2nd January 1944
		{ Member, Manipur State Darbar	3rd January 1944	30th June 1944
9.	Do. Wahengbam Yumjao do ...	{ Superintendent, State Press ...	1st July 1943	31st January 1944
		{ Member, Manipur State Darbar	1st Feb. 1944	30th June 1944
		{ Offg. Superintendent, State Office	1st July 1944	2nd January 1945
10.	Do. Maulvi Quazi Waliulla B. A.	{ Assistant to P. M. S. D. ...	3rd January 1944	31st " 1944
		{ Offg. Member, Manipur State Darbar	1st Feb. 1944	30th June 1944
11.	L. T. Wilson, Esq., I. P. ...	Superintendent of Police	1st July 1943	24th Nov. 1943
12.	T. V. Clark, Esq., I. P. ...	ditto	25th Nov. 1943	30th June 1944
13.	R. H. Shaw, Esq., B. A., E. A. C. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer	1st July 1943	ditto
14.	M. E. A. Young, Esq., B. A., E. A. C. ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
15.	Sjt. Huidrom Birahari Singh, B. A.	{ Private Secretary to H. H. ...	ditto	31st January 1944
		{ Asst. to P. M. S. D. ...	1st Feb. 1944	30th June 1944
16.	Do. Thokchom Puskor do ...	Asst. ditto	1st July 1943	ditto
17.	Do. Khoindram Angangkao do ...	State Engineer	ditto	ditto
18.	Do. Chingakham Mayurdhwaja do ...	President, Cheirap Court	ditto	ditto
19.	Do. Oinam Niladhwa do ...	Member	ditto	ditto
20.	Do. Rajkumar Tikendra Dhwa do ...	" "	ditto	ditto
21.	Do. Khaidem Nongyai do ...	" "	ditto	ditto
22.	Do. Hijam Angouba do B. A.	" "	ditto	ditto
23.	Do. Yendrembam Chaoba do ...	" "	ditto	ditto
24.	Do. Ngangbam Shyamkishor do ...	President, Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	ditto
25.	Do. Thangjam Madhumangol do ...	Member	ditto	ditto
26.	Do. Angom Boudhmani do ...	" "	ditto	ditto
27.	Do. Haobam Ibungoyaima do B. A.	" "	ditto	ditto
28.	Do. Oinam Thambal do B. A., B. L.	" "	ditto	ditto
29.	Do. Thounaojam Koireng do ...	"	ditto	ditto
30.	Do. Mayengbam Radhamohan do B. A.	{ Offg. A. D. C. to H. H. ...	3rd January 1944	31st January 1944
		{ Do. Private Secretary to H. H. ...	1st Feb. 1944	30th June 1944
31.	Do. Sanasam Gourhari do B. A.	Do. A. D. C. to H. H. ...	ditto	ditto
32.	Do. Thingam Kalachand do B. A.	Do. Supdt., State Office	3rd January 1944	ditto
33.	Do. Rajkumar Setu do B. A.	Land Revenue Officer	1st July 1943	ditto
34.	Babu Praphulla Chandra Chatterjee B. A.	Do. Settlement "	ditto	ditto
35.	Sjt. Arambam Ibungohal Singh, B. A.	Mauzadar, Jiribam	ditto	ditto
36.	Do. Laisram Thagol do B. A.	Offg. Deputy Inspector of Schools	ditto	ditto
37.	Do. Khomdram Dhanachandra do ...	Inspector of Police	ditto	ditto
38.	Do. Laisram Gopal do B. A.	Supdt., State Press	15th April 1944	ditto
39.	Do. Rajkumar Bijoychandra do B. A.	Forest Officer	1st July 1943	ditto
40.	Do. Th. Rajdhan do ...	Offg. Veterinary Officer	ditto	ditto
41.	Do. Salam Kharaba do ...	Subadar, State Military Police	ditto	ditto

APPENDIX II

Figures of Maximum and Minimum Temperature in Imphal
(Average for the years 1936-39)

	Month												Remarks
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Maximum	92	91	92	87	79	72	71	75	84	91	92	93	No figures available for 1943-44; they were kept by the Military.
Minimum	75	74	72	63	54	47	45	48	55	61	65	72	

APPENDIX III

Statement of Rainfall for the year 1943-44.

	Year 1943						Year 1944						Remarks	
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total	14
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Long	5.53	12.64	5.61	0.86	0.01		1.85	0.73	1.32	3.07	3.26	11.52	46.40	Owing to the Japanese incursion, no figures are available for Ukhrul
	20.32	31.80	20.62	5.81	0.02		2.67	6.70	1.91	5.47	22.38	41.22	161.32	

APPENDIX IV

Civil Cases (Original Suits) in the Land Revenue Court in 1943-44

Nature of Cases	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	In previous year	During current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Original Cases	4,852	1,444	6,296	1,377	432	1,809	265	240	353	951
Appeal Cases	7,969	2,094	10,063	3,094	557	3,651	1,759	309	113	1,470
Second Appeal Cases	4,343	1,315	5,658	1,362	128	1,490	67	27	850	546
Third Appeal Cases	1,539	412	1,951	632	115	807	—	380	220	207
Other Suits	101	53	154	21	3	24		8	7	9
Other Cases	509	130	639	211	80	291	2	23	145	121
Total	19,313	5,448	24,761	6,757	1,315	8,072	2,093	987	1,688	3,304

APPENDIX V

Statement showing Civil Cases (Original Suits) in the Land Revenue Court for the year 1948-49 (Jiribam)

Name of Cases	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	1 In previous years but not disposed of	2 During current year	3 Total	4 Previous years	5 Current year	6 Total	7 Ex parte	8 Admitted and compromised	9 Struck off the file	10 Otherwise
Miscellaneous	121	127	248	84	68	152	...	4	19	126
Mutation	46	53	99	30	25	55	...	...	5	50
Partition	22	13	35	13	10	23	...	...	1	22
New land case	85	54	139	55	18	73	...	...	10	63
Relinquishment	3	4	7	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Total	277	251	528	184	121	305	...	4	37	267

APPENDIX VI

Execution in the Land Revenue Office in 1948-49

Nature of Cases	Application			Disposed of			Nature of application pending at the end of the year		
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
Execution	101	53	154	21	3	24	34	16	80

APPENDIX VII
Sale Case Statement of 1948-49

Name of the Panna	No. of Cases	Total of Arrears	Amount realized before sale	Amount realized by sale	Remission	Balance	No. of pending Cases
Naharup	6,542	25,087-12-0	13,249-9-0	3,144-5-0	1,758-13-0	6,035-2-0	2
Ahalup	12,347	29,468-9-0	10,987-2-6	3,201-6-0	4,106-12-6	11,173-4-0	4
Lakham	20,057	27,938-5-0	9,281-10-0	1,364-2-0	1,314-5-0	5,958-4-0	2
Khabam	11,815	32,445-7-0	9,305-6-0	5,023-2-0	2,494-10-0	15,622-5-0	7
Imphal	7,144	23,491-1-0	9,207-4-0	4,225-2-0	908-6-0	9,040-5-0	3
Total	58,905 19,908 41,997	1,28,431-2-0 1,28,431-0-0	52,030-15-6 52,031-0-0	16,979-1-0 16,978-0-0	10,642-13-6 10,643-0-0	48,779-4-0 48,779-0-0	16

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing Sale Cases for the year 1943-44 (Jiribam)

No. of cases	No. of cases	Amount	Amount realised before sale	Amount realised by sale	Remission including L. rate & D. fine	Balance including L. rate & D. fine	No. of cases pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
cases ...	10	248-4-0	...	82-0-0	...	166-4-0	5

APPENDIX IX

Land Revenue Appeal Cases for 1943-44

No. of Court	Filed during			Disposed of during		
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
nt, Manipur Darbar	12	227	269	27	105	132

APPENDIX X

His Highness's Revisional Court, 1943-44
Revenue Appeal Cases

Filed		Disposed of			Decisions				
Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Con- firmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to lower court	Compro- mised or other- wise dis- posed of
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	87	26	6	32	25	...	3	2	2

APPENDIX XI

Annual Statement of Land Revenue for 1943-44

Pana	Demand			Collection			Remission			Balance			Remarks
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Revenue in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Naharup	43,592-12-0	1,07,849-10-0	1,51,442-6-0	24,642-15-0	84,330-11-0	1,08,973-10-0	4,810-5-0	2,558-4-0	7,368-9-0	14,139-8-0	20,960-11-0	35,100-3-0	3,284-0-0
Ahalup	84,264-1-9	1,16,847-14-0	2,01,111-15-9	33,963-10-0	83,194-14-6	1,17,158-8-6	20,530-12-6	5,828-2-6	26,358-15-0	29,769-11-3	27,824-13-0	57,594-8-3	5,357-1-0
Leifam	46,062-1-9	1,03,813-2-0	1,49,875-3-9	22,367-13-9	74,895-5-0	97,263-2-9	4,034-14-0	8,419-13-0	12,454-11-0	19,659-6-0	20,498-0-0	40,157-6-0	3,799-13-0
Khabam	1,10,301-0-0	1,29,224-12-0	2,39,525-12-0	27,572-15-6	96,007-13-0	1,23,580-12-6	17,724-15-6	6,816-5-0	24,541-4-6	65,003-1-0	26,400-10-0	91,403-11-0	4,049-1-0
Imphal	52,833-10-8	60,311-4-0	1,13,144-14-8	18,160-6-0	37,283-6-0	55,443-12-0	2,218-4-0	3,245-3-0	5,463-7-0	32,455-0-8	19,782-11-0	52,237-11-8	5,185-10-0
Total	3,37,053-10-2	5,18,046-10-0	8,55,100-4-2	1,26,707-12-3	3,75,712-1-6	5,02,419-13-9	49,319-3-0	26,867-11-6	76,186-14-6	1,61,026-10-11	1,15,466-13-0	2,76,493-7-11	21,475-9-0
					3,75,712 -			26,868 -					
					P. C. 72,534	5,02,420 -	49,319 -	14,629 -					
*	3,37,054/-	5,18,047/-	8,55,100 -	1,26,708 -				12,239/-	76,187-	1,61,027 -	1,15,467	2,76,493/-	21,476/-

Realised during 1943-44 but credited afterward, -

	Current	Arrear	Total	Flood Damage remission
Naharup	122-12	5-13	128-9	Naharup 356-4
Ahalup	309-9	134-5	443-14	Ahalup 2177-8
Leipham	156-3	15-8	173-11	Leipham 7,672-12
Khabam	578-3	136-7	714-10	Khabam 2,339-10
Imphal	222-15	133-7	356-6	Imphal 2,152-12
	1,391-10	425-8	1,817-2	14,628-14

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the number and nature of crimes committed in the Valley
during the year 1943-44

[illegible]

[illegible]

Name of courts	1	2 Previous year	3 Current year	4 Total	5 Previous year	6 Current year	7 Total	8 Discharged without trial	9 Acquitted	10 Imprisonment	11 Fine	12 Imprisonment and fine	13 Other Punishment	14 Committed or transferred
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
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45														
46														
47														

Name of Court	Filed			Disposed of			Sentences			11 Referred back to Lower Court	12 Proceedings quashed	13 Remarks
	1	2 Previous year	3 Current year	4 Total	5 Previous year	6 Current year	7 Total	8 Confirmed	9 Modified			
Chief Court	44	71	115	14	17	31	24	1	3	2	1	
Deputy Court	12	38	50	12	38	50	18	4	5	1	22	
Total	56	109	165	26	55	81	42	5	8	3	23	

APPENDIX XVIII

Revisional Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur
Criminal Appeal Cases for the year 1943-44

Filed			Disposed of			Decisions				
Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	22	31	6	14	20	10	1	...	6	3

APPENDIX XIX

Civil Cases (Original Suits) for the year 1943-44

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Ex parte	Admitted and Compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed off
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chief Court	9	50	59	9	22	31	5	3	1	22
Cheirap Court	299	603	902	244	249	493	113	134	178	68
Sadar Panchayet Court	273	547	820	261	405	666	195	45	176	250
Court of Mouzadar, Jiribam	14	11	25	12	6	18	2	6	1	9
Mahomedan Panchayet	18	95	113	14	83	97	4	39	31	23
Khonghampat Panchayet	...	117	117	...	117	117	28	33	2	54
Lamsang Panchayet	18	68	86	17	64	81	20	17	44	...
Nambol Panchayet	13	100	113	13	74	87	11	28	25	23
Wangoi Panchayet	3	31	34	3	31	34	4	14	9	7
Yaripok Panchayet	...	60	60	...	60	60	10	35	15	...
Chingnung Panchayet	4	39	43	4	39	43	12	14	4	13
Irilbung Panchayet	...	34	34	...	34	34	7	17	6	4
Wabagai Panchayet	7	30	37	5	33	38	6	13	2	17
Wangjing Panchayet	1	57	58	1	47	48	5	30	11	2
Bishnupur Panchayet	13	87	100	7	50	57	5	26	3	23
(Moirang Panchayet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Sawom'ung Panchayet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	672	1,929	2,601	590	1,314	1,904	427	454	508	515

* Figures cannot be given as all relevant records were lost through enemy action.

APPENDIX XX

Civil Cases (execution) for the year 1943-44

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Nature of applications pending at the end of the year		
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chief Court	15	9	24	2	2	4	6	1	1
Cheirap Court	35	139	174	16	53	69	42	43	2
Sadar Panchayet Court	76	192	268	53	104	157	53	35	2
Court of Mouzadar, Jiribam	19	8	27	7	4	11	1	3	1
Total	145	348	493	78	163	241	102	82	6

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APPENDIX XXI
Civil Appeals for the year 1943-44

Name of Court	Filed			Disposed of			Decision				
	2 Previous year	3 Current year	4 Total	5 Previous year	6 Current year	7 Total	8 Confirmed	9 Modified	10 Reversed	11 Referred back to Lower Court	12 Compromised or otherwise disposed of
1											
Chief Court	118	377	495	54	86	140	93	11	10	8	18
Cheirap Court	56	240	276	36	240	276	94	14	40	40	88
Total	154	617	771	90	326	416	187	25	50	48	106

APPENDIX XXII
His Highness's Revisional Court, 1943-44
Civil Appeal Cases

Filed			Disposed of			Decisions				
Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Con- firmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to lower court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
97	61	158	59	11	100	71	2	9	6	12

APPENDIX XXIII
Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1943-44

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chief Court	338	177	515	195	113	308
Cheirap Court	48	188	236	34	77	111
S. P. Court	9	45	54	8	34	42
Court of Mauzadar, Jiribam	45	281	322	35	258	293
Total	440	691	1,134	272	482	754

APPENDIX XXIV

Revisional Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur
Miscellaneous Cases — 1943-44

Instituted			Disposed of during the year			Remarks
Previous years	Present year	Total	Previous years	Present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
...	

The records were lost after the first bombing of Imphal and no records have been kept since.

APPENDIX XXV

State Office Miscellaneous Cases for 1943-44

Name of Court	Filed during			Disposed of during		
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
President, Manipur State Darbar ...	18	55	73	11	49	60

APPENDIX XXVI

Income Tax Appeal Cases for 1943-44

Name of Court	Filed during			Disposed of during		
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Political Agent's Court	11	*11	...	...	...
President, Manipur State Darbar	107	107	..	65	65

* Pending on 30 6-44.

APPENDIX XXVII

Number and Nature of Crimes for the year 1943-44

(Sadar and Tamenglong combined)

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES		Offences against the public tranquility	Offences by or relating to public servants	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	Of false evidence and offences against public servants	Offences affecting the human body	Offences against property	Arms offences	Offences relating to documents	Of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NUMBER OF OFFENCES	Balance from past year	...	...	6	...	3	15	1	...	...	25	
	Committed during the present year	4	5	23	5	12	47	4	2	3	105	
No. of persons apprehended		4	7	121	10	16	79	12	7	3	239	
No. of persons convicted		1	3	97	6	5	24	10	...	...	146	
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED	Imprisonment and fine	Simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	16	1	2	1	...	...	20	
	Imprisonment and fine	Simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	4	1	5	9	...	...	19	
	Whipping		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of persons acquitted or discharged		1	2	20	4	4	23	2	6	3	65	
No. of persons discharged without trial		...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
No. of persons who died during or before trial		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT	Under one month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	From 1 to 2 months	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
	From 2 to 3 months	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	From 3 to 6 months	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	
	From 6 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	From 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	From 2 to 3 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	From 3 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Capital punishment		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awaiting trial		2	2	1	...	7	20	...	1	...	36	

N. B.—Owing to the Japanese incursion, no figures are available for the Ukhrul Subdivision.

APPENDIX XXVIII

Hill Criminal Cases for the year 1943-44

Name of Court 1	Instituted			Disposed of			Number of persons during the year							14 Committed or transferred
	2 Previous years but not disposed of	3 Present year	4 Total	5 Previous years	6 Present year	7 Total	8 Discharged without trial	9 Acquitted	Convicted to					
									10 Imprisonment	11 Fine	12 Imprisonment and fine	13 Other Punishment		
Sadar	23	92	115	14	65	79	12	62	18	104	4			
Ukhrul														
Tamenglong	4	19	23	2	13	15		3		15	2	3		
Total	27	111	138	16	78	94	12	65	18	119	6	3		

APPENDIX XXIX

Hill Civil Cases (Original Suits) for the year 1943-44

Name of Court 1	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	2 Previous years but not disposed of	3 Present year	4 Total	5 Previous years	6 Present year	7 Total	8 Ex-parte	9 Admitted and compromised	10 Struck off the file	11 Otherwise disposed of
Sadar	71	296	367	53	231	284	25	68	63	128
Ukhrul										
Tamenglong	126	304	430	107	138	245	6	192	45	2
Total	197	600	797	160	369	529	31	260	108	130

APPENDIX XXX

Hill Miscellaneous cases from 1st July 1943 to 30th June 1944

Name of Court 1	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	2 In previous years but not disposed of	3 Present year	4 Total	5 Previous year	6 Present year	7 Total
Sadar	154	954	1,108	109	860	969
Ukhrul						
Tamenglong	90	282	321	24	183	207
Total	193	1,236	1,429	133	1,043	1,176

APPENDIX XXXI

III Criminal Appeals for the year 1943-44

Name of Court	Filed in		Disposed of		Sentences					12 Proceedings quashed	13 Pending at the close of the year	
	2 Previous years but not disposed of	3 Present year	4 Total	5 Previous years	6 Present year	7 Total	8 Confirmed	9 Modified	10 Reversed			11 Referred back to Lower Court
1 Political Agent's Court President, Manipur State Darbar's Court	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		1			3
Total	2	13	15	2	10	12	11		1			3

APPENDIX XXXII

III Civil Appeals for the year 1943-44

Name of Court	Filed in			Disposed of			Decisions					
	2 Previous years but not disposed of	3 Pre ent year	4 Total	5 Previous years	6 Pre ent year	7 Total	8 Confirmed	9 Modified	10 Reversed	11 Referred back to Lower Court	12 Compromited or otherwise disposed of	13 Pending at the close of the year
1 Political Agent's Court President, Manipur State Darbar's Court	2	14	16	2	14	16	11	1	8	7	4	7
Total	9	88	97	6	84	90	67	4	8	7	4	7

APPENDIX XXXIII

Interdistrict Cases during the year 1943-44

Sub-Division	Instituted			Disposed of		
	Pending from previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamenglong	50	5	55	17	2	19
Uthul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadar	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXXIV

Statement showing the Collections of Forest and Salt Revenue for the year 1913-14.

Particulars	Demand			Collection			Remission			Balance			Actual rec for 1914
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jiri Borak (P. R.)	22,119- 2-11	22,119- 2-11	...	22,119- 2-11	22,119- 2-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,784-
2. " (D. F. O. Cachar)	5,977- 2- 0	5,977- 2- 0	...	5,977- 2- 0	5,977- 2- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,836-
3. Misc. F. R.	26,150- 0- 6	26,150- 0- 6	...	26,150- 0- 6	26,150- 0- 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,305-
4. Reserved Forest	9,745-15- 0	9,745-15- 0	...	9,745-15- 0	9,745-15- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,553-
5. Grass Mahal	19,343- 0- 0	19,343- 0- 0	...	19,343- 0- 0	19,343- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,270-
6. Toll Stations ...	315-0-0	7,510- 0- 0	7,825- 0- 0	315-0-0	7,108- 0- 0	7,423- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	402-0-0	402-0-0	9,969-
7. Limepit	5,100- 0- 0	5,100- 0- 0	...	3,825- 0- 0	3,825- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	1,275-0-0	1,275-0-0	1,600-
8. Reserved (Uyok)	58- 0- 0	58- 0- 0	...	58- 0- 0	58- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58-
9. House Rent	24- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	...	24- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
10. Monopolies ...	375-0-0	1,080- 0- 0	1,455- 0- 0	75-0-0	1,080- 0- 0	1,155- 0- 0	...	...	...	300-0-0	...	300-0-0	40-
11. Compounding fee	2,760- 0- 6	2,760- 0- 6	...	2,760- 0- 6	2,760- 0- 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,563-
12. Orchard	75- 0- 0	75- 0- 0	...	75- 0- 0	75- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49-
13. Tera mahal	1,439- 0- 0	1,439- 0- 0	...	1,439- 0- 0	1,439- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	703-
14. S/P of passport	12-12- 0	12-12- 0	...	12-12- 0	12-12- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-
Total Rs. ...	690-0-0	1,01,394- 0-11	1,02,084- 0-11	390-0-0	99,717- 0-11	1,00,107- 0-11	...	...	...	300-0-0	1,677-0-0	1,977-0-0	62,797-
15. Law and Justice (C. F. E.)	451-12- 0	451-12- 0	...	451-12- 0	451-12- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	149-
16. Fine (Forest)	13- 0- 0	13- 0- 0	...	13- 0- 0	13- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	102-
17. Salt Revenue	1,990- 0- 0	1,990- 0- 0	...	1,990- 0- 0	1,990- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013-
18. Do. Fine	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	...	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total Rs.	2,456-12- 0	2,456-12- 0	...	2,456-12- 0	2,456-12- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,264-
Grand total ...	690-0-0	1,03,850-12-11	1,04,540-12-11	390-0-0	1,02,173-12-11	1,02,563-12-11	...	...	...	300-0-0	1,677-0-0	1,977-0-0	65,062-



XVI

APPENDIX XXX

Statement of Miscellaneous Collection for the year 1943-44

Particulars	Demand			Collection			Remission	Brought	Fees and Fines			Actual Receipts	Remarks
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total			Arrear	Current	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	P a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
Cattle Export Tax													No cattle were exported
Registration Fees										7161 5-0	7161 5-0	7161 5-0	
Vehicles Tax	10,229-0-0	30,409-0-0	40,638-0-0	1925-8-0	12104-0-0	14,029-8-0		278,840	247-0-0	58968-0	91538-0	22,283-0-0	
Foreigners' Tax and Grazing Fees	12,064-1-0	4,011-4-0	16,075-5-0	4272-6-0	1666-2-0	5938-8-0	11512-1-0	551-1-0				5278-8-0	
Income Tax and Trading Licences Fees	11,147-11-6	4,98,775-6-3	5,09,923-19-9	7020-1-0	64317-3-0	71,337-4-0	0100	438,581-1-9				71,338-2-0	
Fishery Revenue	5,382-1-0	5,04,179-12-0	5,09,561-13-0	4028-8-0	2,30,470-0-0	2,34,498-8-0	180,840	2,77,157-11-0	000	1580-0-0	1,630-0-0	2,36,128-8-0	
Water Tax													The Military were in control of the State Water Works

APPENDIX XXXVI

Statement showing the actual Receipts for the year 1943-44

No.	Head of Receipts	Amount		
	Opening balance on 1.7.43	10,43,034	4	2
1	Administration	3,11,892	13	10
2	Land Revenue	6,19,022	8	4
3	Hill Tribes	1,04,603	13	9
4	Foreigners' Department	79,999	9	0
5	Forest Department	1,02,563	12	11
6	Law and Justice	13,164	11	6
7	Miscellaneous	50,109	10	4
8	Jail Department	9,911	0	2
9	Registration Department	31,264	15	0
10	Refund of Advances	2,133	4	0
11	Manipur Maintenance	25,83,569	5	4
	Total	39,08,235	8	2
	Deduct as per State Deduction Register	3,592	14	9
		39,04,642	9	5
12	Water Rate	2	4	0
	Grand Total of Receipts	39,04,644	13	5
	Deduct R. 10 - (Vide Voucher no. 236 of September 1943)	10	0	0
	Grand Total including opening balance	49,47,669	1	7

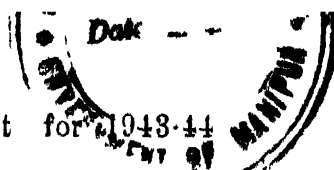
APPENDIX XXXVII

Statement showing the actual Expenditure for the year 1943-44

No.	Head of Expenditure	Amount		
1	Administration (Valley)	2,01,988	9	3
2	Land Revenue	1,46,929	1	9
3	Foreigners' Department	12,257	13	0
4	Forest Department	34,191	4	3
5	Law and Justice	62,558	3	0
6	Maharaja's Civil List	77,208	0	0
7	State Works	1,61,903	15	3
8	Military Police	44,974	10	3
9	Civil Police	1,16,841	11	6
10	Jail	1,73,489	12	7
11	Medical (Valley)	79,503	14	2
12	Education	86,954	9	9
13	Manipur Maintenance	18,49,779	5	6
14	A. R. P. and War Injuries	71,507	15	7
15	Registration	13,232	11	0
16	Veterinary	10,267	7	0
17	State Press	13,447	1	6
18	Pension and Gratuity	35,626	1	0
19	Advances	2,030	0	0
		31,94,692	2	4
	Add P. W. D. Stocks and Stores	4,144	11	6
		31,98,836	13	10
	Deduct as per Valley Deduction Register	3,592	14	9
	Total Valley Cash Expenditure	31,95,243	15	1
	Water Works Expenditure	1,099	9	0
	Hill Administration	70,545	2	0
	Hill P. W. D.	23,867	3	3
	Hill Education	25,887	13	2
	Hill Medical	53,793	6	0
	Grand Total of Hill Expenditure	1,74,093	10	5
	Grand Total of Valley, Water Works and Hills	34,70,437	2	6
	Closing Balance on 30-6-44	15,77,231	15	1
	Grand Total	49,47,669	1	7

APPENDIX XXXVIII

Actuals of Hill Tribes Budget for 1943-44



Receipts

Expenditure

Receipts for the whole year 1943-44
being 17 % of the whole State's
receipts of 1943-44 excluding
Water Works and Suspense Accounts
i.e. 17 % of Rs. 16,37,022-2-1 Rs. 2,78,293-12-2
Add opening balance on 1-7-43 Rs. 2,13,746-10-4
Grand total of Hill Rs. 4,92,040- 6-6

1. Hill Administration Rs. 70,545- 2-0
2. " P. W. D. " 23,867- 3-3
3. " Education " 25,887-15-2
4. " Medical " 53,793- 6-0
Add closing balance on 30-6-44 Rs. 1,74,093-10-5
Rs. 3,17,946-12-1
Grand total Rs. 4,92,040- 6-6

APPENDIX XXXIX

Actuals of Water Works Budget for 1943-44

Receipts

Expenditure

Water Works ... Rs. 2- 4-0
Water Works Stock & Store ...
Total ... Rs. 2- 4-0
Add opening balance on 1-7-43 Rs. 32,888- 6-1
Rs. 32,890-10-1

Water Works ... Rs. 1,099-9 -0
Purchase of Water Works
Stock & Store ...
Total Rs. 1,099-9 -0
Add closing balance on 30-6-44 Rs. 31,791-1 -1
Grand Total Rs. 32,890-10-1

APPENDIX XL

Assets and Liabilities of the Manipur State on 1-7-43

Assets

Liabilities

Invested in Government 5% Loan; 1945-55 Rs. 1,40,000- 0-0
" Lo. 4% Loan; 1960-70 " 3,97,000- 0-0
" Po. 3% Defence Loan; 1951-54 " 3,00,000- 0-0
House Building & Miscellaneous Advance outstanding .. 2,956- 0-0
Jiri Agricultural Loan outstanding " 224 12-0
Capital invested in Hydro Electric Scheme " 1,08,373- 0-0
Balance of Flood damage Loan taken by Hydro
Electric Board .. 23,862- 0-0
Departmental Permanent Advance " 12,270- 0-0
Cash Balance in the Treasury & Bank etc. " 15,77,231-15-1

Rs. 25,61,917-11-1

APPENDIX XLI

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Manipur State during the year 1943-44

(Valley)

Dispensaries 1	Number of patients treated		Results of treatment of the Indoor patients						9 Daily average attendance	Operations	
	2 Outdoor	3 Indoor	Discharged			7 Died	8 Remaining under treatment	10 Major		11 Minor	
			4 Cured	5 Relieved	6 Otherwise						
Civil Hospital	23,406	636	310	153	108	53	11	89 86	44	370	
Palace Dispensary	968							2 65		8	
Police Hospital	521	45	53	4	8	2	2	1 54		2	
Jail „	348	104	51	5	3	6	8	1 23		5	
Bishenpur Dispensary	2,835							7 74	2	57	
Kakohing „	10,284	18	13	2	2	1		28 1	0	113	
Moirang „	5,010							18 69		39	
Juribam „	5 519	22	20			2		15 92		39	
Leper Asylum	94			1	2	2	94	0 25			
T B.Hospital											
Thoubal Dispensary	7,580							20 71		83	
Total	56,524	825	447	165	123	66	118	181.49	46	716	

Clo

APPENDIX XLII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1943-44

(Hills)

Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Results of treatment of the indoor patients							Operations		Remarks
	2 Outdoor	3 Indoor	Discharged			7 Died	8 Remaining under treatment	9 Daily average attendance	10 Major	11 Minor	12	
			4 Cured	5 Relieved	6 Otherwise							
1	2 Outdoor	3 Indoor	4 Cured	5 Relieved	6 Otherwise	7 Died	8 Remaining under treatment	9 Daily average attendance	10 Major	11 Minor	12	
Tamenglong Dispensary	4,164	72	51	2	1	.	1	11.67	...	28		
Ukhrul " "	7,863	31	20	3	5	2	1	21.57	..	26		
Churachandpur " "	3,652	2	8			...	1	9.98	...	..
Mao " "	3,249		..		...	.		8.87	...	30	
Shugnu " "	3,631	91	1	1	.	...	...	10.17	...	48	
Saivom " "	3,218	...	9	8	3	..	...	8.79		.	
Kangpokpi " "	4,686	105	70	16	6	3	5	13.09	2	57		
Thanlon " "	14,311	45	20	8	17	..	...	39.23	2	81	
Total " "	44,774	246	174	32	32	5	8	123.26	4	270		

APPENDIX XLIII

Showing number of deaths from contagious diseases and other causes amongst animals during the year 1943-44

District 1	Equine								Bovine							Others			
	2 Glanders	3 Anthrax	4 Surra	5 Dourine	6 Other contagious diseases	7 Rabies	8 Total	9 Rinderpest	10 Foot and mouth disease	11 Haemorrhagic septicaemia	12 Black quarter	13 Anthrax	14 Other contagious diseases	15 Other causes not of contagious nature	16 Total	17 Rabies	18 Distemper	19 Anthrax	20 Total
Manipur State	4	..	.	.	4	30,583	116	.	..	..	..	305	31,004	14	..	..	14

APPENDIX XLIV

Summary of results of preventive inoculation in Manipur State during the year 1943-44.

District 1	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken. 2	Method of inoculation 3	Source of product 4	Number of out-breaks in which inoculation was undertaken. 5	Number of villages affected in these out-breaks 6	Number of animals which died un-inoculated in course of out-breaks			Number of animals inoculated			Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease		
						Equine 7	Bovine 8	Others 9	Equine 10	Bovine 11	Others 12	Equine 13	Bovine 14	Others 15
Manipur	Rinderpest	Serum alone	I.V.R.I.	49	200	..	30,583	..	..	1,189	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XLV

Showing the number of animals treated at the Veterinary Hospital during the year 1943-44

District 1	2 Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	3 Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons employed	Number of in-patients treated during the year				Number of out-patients treated during the year				12 Grand total number of in and out patients treated during the year	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the Hospital				Castrations performed			
			4 Equine	5 Bovine	6 Others	7 Total	8 Equine	9 Bovine	10 Others	11 Total		13 Equine	14 Bovine	15 Others	16 Total	17 Equine	18 Bovine	19 Others	20 Total
Manipur	1	1	8	16	10	34	44	3,755	333	4,132	4,176	3	1,421	37	1,451	..	30	..	30

APPENDIX XLVI

Showing the number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1943-44

District	2 Number of villages visited	3 Number of men employed	Castrations performed				Treated for contagious diseases				Treated for non-contagious diseases				16 Total No. of cases treated and castrated	17 Remarks
			4 Equine	5 Bovine	6 Others	7 Total	8 Equine	9 Bovine	10 Others	11 Total	12 Equine	13 Bovine	14 Others	15 Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Manipur State	371 80 21	V. O. T. Asstt. S. Comp. I. Comp.	...	30	...	30	...	419	...	419	...	15	3	3	474	
			...	...	...	2	...	102	...	102	...	59	4	63	68	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	108	
Total ...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	521	...	521	...	76	17	93	646	Major operations 127 Minor " 19

APPENDIX XLVII

Statistical returns of Primary and Village Schools for the year 1943-44

Serial No.	Kind of School	3 Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls			7 Average daily attendance	Classification of pupils on the basis of the languages they study						Classification of pupils on the basis of religion					20 Remarks
			4 Boys	5 Girls	6 Average monthly		8 English	9 Hindi	10 Sanskrit	11 Bengali	12 Arabic, Persian and Urdu	13 Manipuri	14 Hindu	15 Mahomedan	16 Manipuri Hindu	17 Naga	18 Others	
	(a) Valley																	
	Upper Primary ...	3	106	...	106.32	110.44	106	...	...	...	...	106	...	2	104	...	6	
	Lower Primary ...	84	4,477	75	7,127.22	3,102.93	628	...	...	38	766	4,278	...	560	3,992	...	148	Reports of some Schools have not been submitted.
	Girls' Schools ...	2	...	97	77.01	24.24	12	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97	...	4	
	(b) Sadar Subdivision																	
	Upper Primary ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	...	1	1	480	22	Closed.
	Lower Primary ...	12	456	26	452.74	356.00	50	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	161	...	6	
	Village Schools	6	161	...	140.64	126.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Ukhrul Subdivision																	
	Upper Primary ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Records lost owing to Japanese incursion.
	Lower Primary ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Village Schools	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Tamenglong Subdivision																	
	Upper Primary ...	2	38	4	36.32	31.29	42	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	7	35	Tamenglong U. P. and L. P. Schools are mixed schools.
	Lower Primary ...	2	144	31	159.67	130.10	42	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	39	136	...	
	Village Schools	16	311	5	338.41	252.36	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	...	106	210	...	

APPENDIX XLVIII

Statistical Returns of High and Middle Schools for the year 1943-44

Name of School	Number of Masters	Number of Graduates	Number of Pupils	5 Average Attendance	Number taking School Exam.	Number Passing	Number taking Matriculation	Number Passing			Remarks
								1st Division	2nd Division	3rd Division	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Imphal High School	9	5	120	71.56	112	87	5	3	2	...	
Surachand " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed since the first bombing of Imphal Ditto
Imphal Girls' High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imphal Middle English Madrasa	3	...	50	87%	10	9	...	...	...	...
Imphal Middle English School	4	...	60	83.3%	60	42	...	...	...	...
Imphal Polytechnic School	6	...	232	80.6%	138	99	...	...	...	...
Ukhrul Middle English School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Records lost owing to the Japanese incursion

APPENDIX XLIX

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on State Works
during the year 1943-44.

Particulars.	Amount	Total.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. State Engineer's pay	Rs. 3,359-11-0		
2. Office establishment pay	5,485- 9-0		
3. Works establishment pay	3,322- 7-0		
4. Miscellaneous pay	507- 6-0		
5. Temporary establishment pay	...		
6. T. A. for S. E.	641- 4-0		
7. T. A. for establishment	114- 6-0	13,430-11-0	
Upkeep of Roads Bridges and Culverts.			
1. 1st class valley roads	7,784-10-0		
2. 2nd and 3rd class valley roads	25,299- 6-6		
3. River Protection	7,627-10-0		
4. Valley bridge maintenance & repairs	28,276- 2-6		
5. Valley culverts, roads and irrigation	717-13-3		
6. Shingling roads	...	69,705-10-3	
Renewals and Improvements			
1. Improving and Diverting Mayang-Imphal road from 14th to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ th mile and 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ th to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ th mile	16,947-13-0		
2. Completion of river bund from Hyanzhang bridge to Samurow left bank	33,571- 2-0		
3. Completion of A. P. M. S. D's office	914- 1-0	51,433- 0-0	
Upkeep of Office in Imphal.			
1. State Office and connected buildings	96-15-6		
2. Land Revenue Office	...		
3. Jail Building	3,632-15-6		
4. Cherap and Panchayet Courts	523- 2-3		
5. Press building and Education Office	95- 8-0		
6. Police Office and barrack	635- 7-9		
7. S. M. P. Larroel's and Hospital etc.	209- 2-0		
8. Imphal Civil Hospital and Buildings	122- 8-0		
9. Leper Asylum	1,369-14-0		
10. Construction of temporary Work-shop	704- 6-0	7,389-15-0	
Upkeep of Residence at Imphal			
1. Palace main block and buildings	2,264-15-3		
2. Sri Govindajee's Temple and connected buildings	700- 5-3		
3. P. M. S. D's Bungalow No. 6	1,973-15-9		
4. State Engineer's Bungalow No. 1	...		
5. Langthabal Residency and outhouses	...		
6. Labupara house	35- 9-6		
7. Polo ground	...	4,890-13-9	
Upkeep of State Buildings outside Imphal.			
1. Valley Panchayet Courts	...		
2. Toll gates	...		
3. Valley Rest houses	38-12-0		
5. " Dispensaries	119-11-0		
6. All Valley Schools	502- 7-0	660-14-0	
Miscellaneous.			
1. Office contingencies	2,921-10-0	2,921-10-0	
Carried over	...	1,50,432-10-0	

APPENDIX XLIX (continued)

Particulars.	Amount	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Brought forward ...		1,50,432-10-0	
Jirighat.			
1. Repairs to Hospital and connected buildings	113-10-0		
2. Mauzadar's Staff Quarters.	278-14-0		
3. Police barrack and Staffs Quaters.	703-12-0		
4. Re t house and Serai	81- 6-0		
5. Jiri Schools	...		
6. Maintenance of Forest building at Jirimukh	...		
7. Repairs to Manbahadur Limbu Rd.	152-12-0		
8. Land Revenue Camp	132- 4-0		
9. Renewal valley bridges	...		
10 Repairs to bridges	...		
11. Improvement of B. P.	...	1,462-10-0	
Miscellaneous Establishment.			
1. Dismantling bungalew No. 3	1,629-11-9		
2. Cost of rice	3,623-10-0	5,253- 5-9	
Original Works.			
1. Ngariyal hill section on Yairipok road which had been left unrepared since 1942 was repaired and it cost	9,248- 0-0		
2. Metalling of Yairipok road was extended from 2nd M S. to a length of about half a mile and it cost	8,445- 0-0		
3. Mayang Imphal road from mile 14¼ to mile 17¾ was improved and it cost	16,947- 0-0		
4. Lansombi bridge at 5½ mile on Lansombi road was reconstructed to suit heavy traffic and it cost.	22,595- 0-0		
5. A new bund on Nambul river left bank from Hiyangthang to Samurow about 3 mile long was constructed and it cost.	33,571- 0-0	90 806	
Grand Total	...	Rs. 2,47,954- 9-9	

APPENDIX L

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Hill Works for the year 1943-44

Particulars	Amount	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Sadar Sub-Division			
Upkeep of buildings			
Churachandpur In-pection Bungalow	9-12-0	...	
Chinga Hill School	201-13-0	211- 9-0	
Original Works			
Lambus and Clerks lines buildings	1,622-13-0	1,622-13-0	
West Sub-Division			
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges			
Tamenglong road bridges	26-14-0	26-14-0	
Hill Establishment	62-15-0	62-15-0	
Grand total	...	1,924- 3-0	

APPENDIX LI

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the State Water Works
for the year 1948-44

Name of works	Total of Sub-Head	Total of Major Head	Remarks
1	2	3	4
...	There was no expenditure as the Water Works were run by the Military throughout the year

APPENDIX LII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Property in
British India for 1943-44

Particulars	Amount	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Establishment at Shillong			
Establishment ...	844- 0-0		
Agent's fixed allowance for Contingencies ...	60- 0-0	904- 0-0	
Annual Repairs			
Bedland & Le Chatelet and out houses ...	616-13-0	616-13-0	
Contingencies			
Municipal Taxes ...	640-15-0		
Miscellaneous ...	0- 2-0	641- 1-0	
Gauhati Contingencies			
Agent ...	60- 0-0		
Contingencies ...	16 14-0	76-14-0	
Grand Total Rs. ...		2,238-12-0	

APPENDIX LIII

List of British Indian Acts, Rules, Orders and Ordinances introduced into the
Assam State (excluding the British Reserve) from July 1st 1941 to June 30th 1944.

Serial No.	Name of Act or Rule	Darbar Resolution enforcing or adopting the act or rule
1	Motor Vehicles Regulations ...	vide D. R. no. 8 of 2-7-41
2	Indian Forest Act 1927 ...	do 8 of 13-8-41 & D. R. no. 26 of 29-10-41
3	Assam Highways Act 1928 ...	do 5 of 23-9-41
4	Chrome Compound Control order 1941 of the Govt. of India Dept. of Supply with modifications ...	do 7 of 8.12.41
5	Assam Rifles Act 1941 (V of 1941) ...	do 13 of 14.1.42
6	Paper control order 1942 ...	vide order no. 25 of 19-12-42
7	Essential Service ordinance 1941 ...	do " 127 of 31-5-43
8	With modifications War Injuries ordinance 1941 (No VII of 1941) ...	vide D. R. " 20 of 15-10-41 & order no. 61 of 24-10-42
9	War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1943 ...	do 1 of 2-2-44 & D. R. no. 5 of 5-4-44
10	The oil seeds (forward contracts prohibition) order 1943 ...	vide order no. 163 of 11.7.43
11	The vegetable oils & oil cakes (Forward Contracts prohibition) order 1944 ...	vide D. R. no. 4 of 5-4-44
12	Tobacco (Excise Duty) rules 1943 & the vegetable products (Excise Duty) rules 1943 ...	vide order no. 12 of 17.7.43
13	Amendments to tobacco (Excise Duty) Act 1943 (x of 1943) ...	vide D. R. no. 6 of 28.6.44
14	Cotton Cloth & Yarn (Forward Contract prohibition) order 1943 ...	vide order no. 59 of 8.9.43
15	Assam Cloth & Yarn (Regulation of Seizures) order 1943 ...	vide D. R. no. 4 of 2.2.44

APPENDIX LIII (Continued)

Serial No.	Name of Act or Rule	Barbar Resolution enforcing or adopting the act or rule
16	Cotton Cloth & Yarn (Control) order 1943 (Amendment) ...	vide D. R. No. 17 of 9.2.44
17	The Assam Cotton Cloth & Yarn Dealers Licensing order 1943 ...	do 12 of 9.2.44 & D. R. no. 9 of 9.5.44
18	The Cotton Cloth & Yarn (Contracts) ordinances 1944 (ordinance No. 11 of 1944) ...	do 11 of 22.3.44
19	The Assam Cotton Cloth & Yarn (time barred goods) order 1944 ...	do 22 of 5.4.44
20	The Assam Cotton Cloth & Yarn dealers (detention of godowns) order 1943 ...	do 33 of 5.4.44
21	Essential drugs (Census) order 1941 ...	vide order No. 93 of 25.10.43
22	The drugs Control order 1943 ...	vide D. R. No. 15 of 22.3.44
23	Aluminium Control order 1941 ...	vide order No. 123 of 19.11.43
24	Aluminium Control order 1943 ...	vide D. R. No. 6 of 21.1.44
25	Sugar (Temp. excise Duty) ordinance 1943 ...	vide order No. 157 of 30-12-43.
26	Sarda Act (the Child marriage act 1928) ...	vide D. R. " 10 of 21-1-44 & D.R. No. 5 of 29-3-44 and 15 of 26-4-44.
27	"Vehicle Control Order" 1943 ...	do " 17 of 29-3-44.
28	"The Control of Imported Engineering Stores Order" 1943 ...	do " 14 of 5-4-44 & Amendment vide D. R. No. 17 of 17-5-44.
29	Spare parts Control Order ...	do " 10 of 5-4-44.
30	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance 1943 ...	vide order " 139 of 9-12-43 (ordinance XXXV of 1943) & its amendments vide D. R. No. 5 of 22-8-44.
31	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) ordinance 1944	vide D. R. " 5 of 28-6-44.
32	"Allied forces (Exemption from local Taxation) ordinance" 1943 ..	vide order 96 of 21-10-43
33	"The allied forces (Exemption from local Taxation) amendment ordinance 1944	vide D. R. No. 8 of 26-4-44
34	Mily. Operational Area (special powers) ordinance 1943 (No. XXXVII of 1943) ..	vide order No. 118 of 7-11-43 & D. R. " 1 of 21-1-44
35	The Mily. Stores (unlawful possession) ordinance 1943 (No. XXXVIII of 1943) ...	vide D. R. " 8 of 14-1-44
36	The Mily. Safety (powers of Detention) ordinance 1944 (ordinance No. IV of 1944) ...	do " 26 of 22-3-44
37	"The Restriction and Detention ordinance (No. III of 1944) ...	do " 10 of 5-4-44
38	Indian Soldiers (litigation) act Extension ..	do " 7 of 24-5-44
39	"The Code of Criminal procedure (Second amendment)" act XXVII of 1943 ...	do " 9 of 14-6-44
40	"Indian Official Secrets act" ..	do " 20 of 2-2-44
41	Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 ..	do " 6 of 5-7-44, with modifications.

